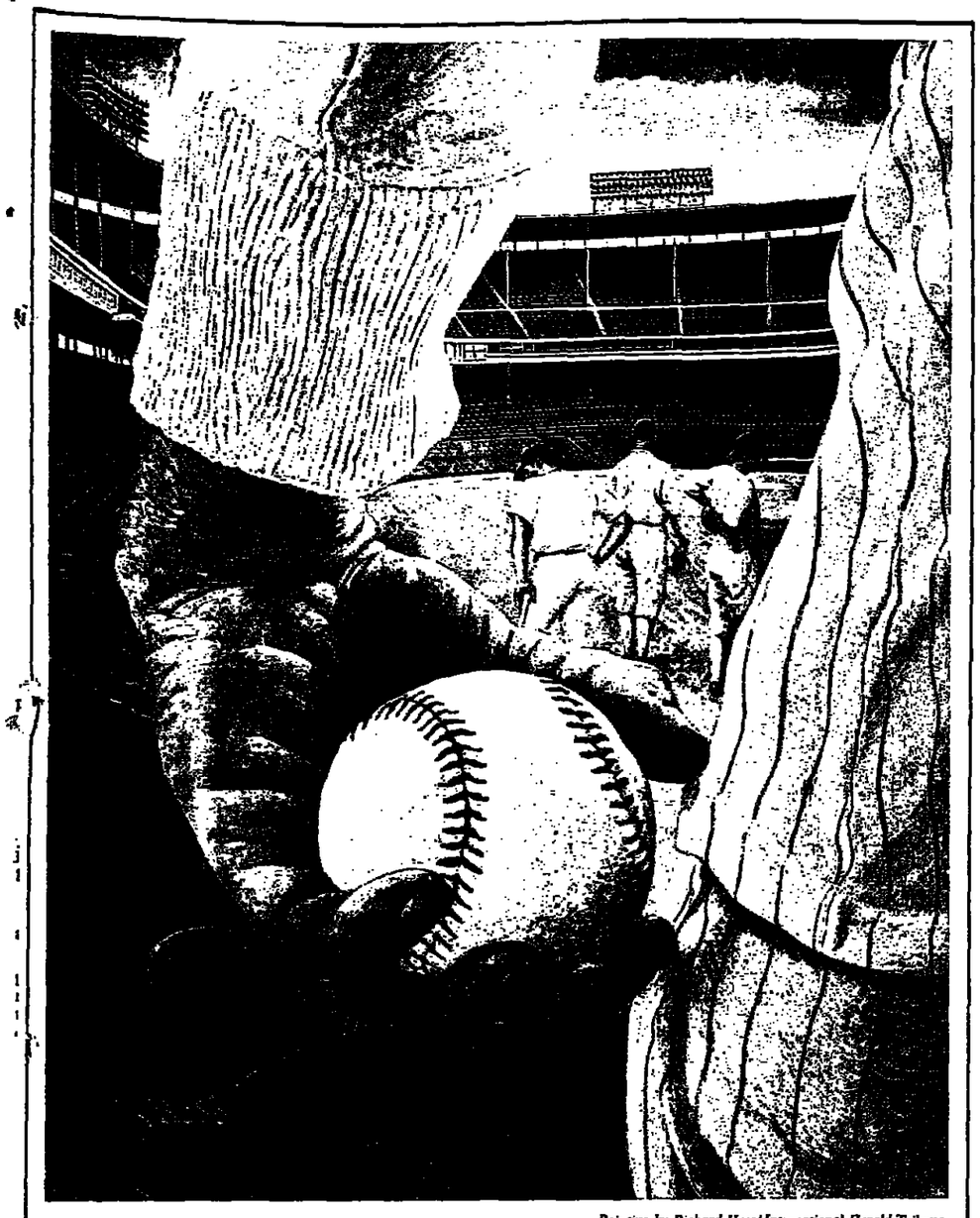
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International Herald Tribune

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Painting by Richard Hess/International Herald Tribune

Baseball's Fences Begin to Fall

Olympic Status and Global TV Internationalize the Sport

By Michael Shapiro
International Herald Tribune

The Romanians play a game called *oina*. They play it with a bat and a little wooden ball. The object is to hit the ball with the bat. Romanian children learn oina when they are young.

There is a new game the Romanians are beginning to play. But children do not play it, not yet. The game is baseball, and like scores of other countries around the world, the Romanians have decided that their own game may be all well and good for children to play, but there is something to be gained in playing baseball. In Romania, in the Soviet Union, in the South Pacific and in Africa, baseball has become a game for grownups trying to catch up with the men who played it as boys.

In 1986 the International Olympic Committee decided that in Barcelona, at the 1992 Games, baseball would become a medal sport. Now, it seems, you cannot go anyplace without running into a national sports committee, or local club, desperately trying to learn the rudiments of throwing, batting, pitching and hitting the cutoff man.

"The biggest reason it's opening up is that baseball is becoming an Olympic sport," said Dr. Bob Smith, president of the International Baseball Association, amateur baseball's ruling body, whose membership list of 66 nations is being updated on a monthly basis.

North Korea has recently contacted the association, asking for help in learning baseball. Smith is scheduled to travel to Africa, to talk with sports officials in Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Botswana about their nascent baseball programs. Since the Olympic Committee announcement, he said, "we began to hear from people from whom we hadn't heard anything at all."

Baseball is by no means America's game alone. There is professional baseball in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela, Canada and Panama. Cuba, which has produced several major leaguers, has won the

See GAME, Page 15

An Omen From the Ukraine

Election Exposes Another Stress Point

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

KHARKOV, U.S.S.R. — If President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is alert to omens of his decomposing empire, he may have noticed the election-day fate of Genrikh O. Altunyan and Igor I. Kravtsiv, two former political prisoners who campaigned in Kharkov on a platform of full independence for the Ukraine.

This is the eastern Ukraine, and the conventional wisdom holds that the population here has been so relentlessly Russified, the Communist Party has things so well in hand, that voters would shy away from dissidents like Mr. Altunyan and Mr. Kravtsiv.

Sure, over in the rambunctious western Ukraine, closer to the example of Poland and Lithuania, independence may be a popular notion, but the east — surely the east was firmly anchored in Soviet reality.

The election outcome in Kharkov on March 18, however, was one of many signs evident during visits last week to the eastern and western Ukraine that this schizophrenic and economically indispensable republic poses a growing challenge to Soviet unity.

Mr. Kravtsiv, whose uncompromising platform included an independent Ukrainian army and a separate foreign policy, lost his runoff election for the Ukrainian parliament by a scant 5 votes out of 55,000. This near-victory could yet become victory if the loser can verify his allegations of flagrant cheating by the Communist Party machine.

Mr. Altunyan, who favors a gradual liberation of the Ukraine, was elected to the parliament. And both men handily won seats in local government councils.

In the year since Mr. Gorbachev made a swing through the Ukraine to assure himself that this industrial and agricultural mainstay was still under control, the velocity of political change has accelerated at a rate few expected.

The combined force of Ukrainian nationalism and economic unrest have transformed the pro-independence opposition from a timid underground movement to a formidable rival to the Communists, both in government councils and in the streets.

While no one says that Ukrainian secession is imminent, many in the republic now see themselves in line at the exit, close behind the Baltic republics and perhaps some of the Caucasus Mountain states, Georgia, Azerbaijan or Armenia.

"We must begin by declaring that laws of the Soviet Union do not apply in the Ukraine unless

A U.S. official concludes that the Soviets hope for regional economic groupings in Europe. Page 2.

they are ratified by our parliament," said Mr. Altunyan, reciting the priorities of the Ukrainian nationalist umbrella alliance called Rukh, which captured about one third of the parliament.

"That in itself is a kind of independence. Then we will move step by step," he continued. "We are thinking what Moscow considers unthinkable. Today Lithuania. Tomorrow the Caucasus. The day after tomorrow, the Ukraine."

The loss of the Ukraine, with 52 million people and a fifth of Soviet industry, would be a devastating blow, overshadowing the agitation of more peripheral republics.

To defuse separatist pressures, Mr. Gorbachev has promised that one of his top priorities would be to draft a new "union treaty," devolving real liberty to the republics, in exchange for their voluntary agreement to cede such powers as national defense to Moscow.

Such a treaty would almost surely come too late to hold the Baltic republics, where newly elected leaders are claiming the sovereignty they lost to forcible annexation in 1940.

Ukrainians say that the idea might work here but that Moscow cannot afford to waste much time.

In the western Ukraine, which did not fall under Soviet power until 1939, 20 years later than the east, Ukrainian nationalism has never been fully

See UKRAINE, Page 5

Close 2-Party Finish Is Projected As Vote Count Begins in Hungary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — Poll takers predicted a tight finish and a savage rebuff to Hungary's ruling former Communists as counting starting Sunday in the first leg of the country's first free elections since 1945.

Election rules ban exit polls, but late surveys forecast an even race for first place between the Alliance of Free Democrats and Hungarian Democratic Forum in the voting for parliament. Official results were not expected until Monday.

Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, a change-minded Communist and a key engineer of the nation's conversion to democracy, declared moments before he voted that he was relinquishing control "head high and with a clear conscience."

Under Hungary's complicated voting system, the electorate cast two votes — one for a candidate in one of the 176 constituencies, and one for a party for the 152 county seats allocated by proportional representation.

A poll of 5,000 respondents published by Hungarian news agency MTI less than an hour before the polls closed indicated that the center-right Hungarian Democratic Forum might receive a winning margin.

Democratic Forum, announcing what it said was the election's first result, said that its candidate in northwestern Level polled 42.9 percent, and that the party received 45 percent of the votes in the constituency.

It said that the Alliance of Free Democrats received 19 and 21 percent of the vote respectively in Level.

A Gallup Poll showed the Socialists, the successors to the Communist Party, fading to about 11 percent of support, with the Alliance leading the Forum by 23.5 to 23.1 percent on the party lists and by 23.8 to 20.8 percent in preferences for candidates.

A survey by the Hungarian Opinion Research Institute predicted that list voting would allocate 51 seats to the Forum after the first round, 30 to the Alliance, 22 to the Smallholders, 18 to FIDESZ and eight to the Socialists.

The Hungarian balloting was the second of five parliamentary elections scheduled for Eastern Europe this year.

Voters had to chose from more than 1,600 candidates from 27 parties in the elections for the 386 seats in Hungary's National Assembly.

Party officials estimated national turnout at 60 to 70 percent.

Fewer than half of the parliamentary seats were expected to be decided under Hungary's complicated election system. A second round of voting is due on April 8, when a simple majority will suffice to elect a member of parliament.

The Smallholders, the biggest force in the last free elections in 1945, mounted a strong challenge to the two leading parties in recent weeks by pledging to return land collectivized by the Communist Party in the late 1940s.

Crucial to the shape of the new government, which seems certain to be a coalition, will be electoral pacts between the parties before the second round of voting in constituencies in which no candidate wins an absolute majority.

The Alliance and the Forum have indicated they would prefer not to go into coalition with each other, so the Smallholders may well hold the key. *(Reuters, AP)*

Estonia Party Breaks Ties With Moscow

Soviet Troops Take Over Party Buildings in Vilnius And Put Loyalists There

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Ethnic crises in the Soviet Union intensified Sunday as the majority of the Estonian Communist Party followed Lithuania's example and voted to break ties with Moscow, while in Transcaucasia battles between Azerbaijanis and Armenians left 11 dead.

[Soviet troops took over two buildings of the independent Lithuanian Communist Party on Sunday and handed them over to Communists loyal to Moscow, United Press International reported from Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital.

[Lithuania's Bureau of Information said that the soldiers entered the Marxism-Leninism Institute and the Higher Party School along with Communists who have refused to join with the independent Lithuanian party. As signs mounted of a showdown between the Kremlin and the Lithuanian leadership, the independent Communists scheduled a plenum for Monday.]

In Transcaucasia, Armenian militants in the Azerbaijani region of Kazakh torched eight houses and fired machine guns at villagers, killing nine people, official reports said.

In Armenia, two men were killed by gunfire from across the border with Azerbaijan. A bomb went off in an Azerbaijani train but there were no injuries, the official Tass press agency said.

The Soviet Interior Ministry sent 150 militia troops to the southern region to help control the violence, the Azerbaijani press agency said.

Outbreaks of ethnic tension have killed hundreds of people in Transcaucasia in the last two years.

In the Baltic republics, where nationalist movements for independence have proceeded without violence but with growing political tension, leaders of the Estonian and Latvian legislatures said they were seriously considering following Lithuania's lead and declaring independence from Moscow when their newly elected parliaments open in the coming weeks.

The majority of the Estonian Communist Party agreed Sunday to split with the central party organization in Moscow.

The majority, mainly Estonians, created an independent Communist Party, while the mainly Russian minority remained loyal to Moscow. Unlike the Lithuanian party, which broke with Moscow in December, the two sides in Estonia agreed on a six-month transitional period before making the division final.

As the Lithuanian legislature took the day off after a tense week of creating a government and confronting Moscow, the streets of Vilnius were relatively calm.

Hundreds of people packed into the city's main Catholic cathedral for an emotional morning Mass where the priest denounced a predawn procession of Soviet Army tanks. "We will win because we have truth on our side," he said in his sermon. "Our only weapon is the belief in our freedom."

General Valentin Varennikov, commander of Soviet ground forces, accused the Lithuanian independence movement of waging "psychological war against those who disagree with them" and recruiting a private army.

In an interview with the newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiya, he accused Lithuanians of warehousing weapons supplies and building camps for political prisoners.

Algimantas Cekoulis, a member of the Lithuanian parliament, denounced Mr. Varennikov's charges as "outrageous lies" and said that Sajudis,

See SOVIETS, Page 5

Kiosk

Prost's Ferrari Wins in Brazil

SAO PAULO (AP) — Alain Prost of France, driving a Ferrari, pulled an upset Sunday as he beat the favored McLaren-Honda cars and hometown favorite Ayrton Senna to win the Brazilian Grand Prix. Page 13.

General News

The Labor Party is given a slight edge following Australian elections. Page 4.

U.S. Democrats changed their rules for choosing presidential candidates. Page 3.

Business/Finance

John Major, the British chancellor, said he could not rule out a rate rise. Page 9.

Oil producers foresee a moderate price decline for the second quarter. Page 9.

MONDAY Q&A



Reuters

Elmar Pieroth, designated East German economics minister, promotes "commercial freedom." Page 2.

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87 Die in Bronx Club, Arson Suspect Held

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fire raced through a crowded, unlicensed nightclub in a rundown area of the Bronx early Sunday, killing at least 87 people. The New York mayor announced later that an arson suspect had been arrested.

Authorities said that the speed with which the fire swept through the small Happy Land Social Club gave the dancers no hope of escape.

The club is on the second floor of a two-story building in the East Tremont section of the Bronx, one of five New York City boroughs. Rescue workers said many of the victims were found piled on top of each other on a narrow wooden stairway leading from the dance hall to the ground-floor exit.

It was the worst fire in the United States since 165 people died at the Beverly Hills Supper Club in Cincinnati 13 years ago.

A fire department spokesman, John Sammon, said most of the victims died of smoke inhalation.

Police declined to comment on reports that gasoline cans had been found at the scene or that there had been a fight at the club shortly before the blaze. One witness heard what sounded like gunshots before the fire.

Police said most of the victims were Honduran immigrants attending "some sort of anniversary" party in the small, 20-by-50-foot (7-by-17 meter) building at 1959 Southern Boulevard, at 179th Street near the Bronx Zoo.

The club's only two doors, at the front of the building, were quickly engulfed in flames. Firemen reached the scene within three minutes of the alarm but were too late to do anything but put out the flames and remove the bodies.

"It was so packed, you could barely move," a witness said. "There were a lot of people dancing

See FIRE, Page 4



Mark Peterson/Reuters

Faith Green wiping away her tears as she looks for relatives after the club fire Sunday in the Bronx.

Talks Leave Yen Exposed To Tremors

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Foreign-exchange analysts, looking behind the failure of talks between U.S. and Japanese officials to result in stronger support for the yen, foresee a vacuum in which politics, as well as market forces, will be in play.

They expect another round of hectic trading in the yen this week.

In a statement following their talks in Los Angeles on Friday, U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto affirmed their commitment to cooperate in the foreign-exchange market, indicating that central banks will continue to intervene to defend the yen.

But the more telling appraisal of the meeting was Mr. Hashimoto's comment, quoted by Reuters, that Mr. Brady's response to the yen's weakness "was not one that would dismiss my concern."

Summing up the view among analysts, Christopher Potts of Banque IndoSuez in Paris said the meeting "leaves the ball in the Japanese court, and the only question is what they do with it."

Analysts have no doubt what the next move should be. "Japanese interest rates have to rise, a lot," said Rimmer de Vries of Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York.

A weak yen is potentially bad news not only for Japan, by raising the cost of imported raw materials priced in dollars, but also for the United States, which risks seeing a wider trade deficit as the cost of Japanese imports to U.S. consumers declines.

Nevertheless, Mr. de Vries estimated there was less concern in Washington about the implications of the yen's weakness and a greater

See YEN, Page 11

Reinventing the Assembly Line: Japan Leads in Mass Customizing

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

KOKUBU, Japan — Three generations after a Model-T Ford rolled off the world's first assembly line and established the United States as the master of mass production, another industrial revolution is taking shape in this gritty industrial suburb.

Here at the well-worn factory of the National Bicycle Industrial Co., humans, robots and computers together build made-to-order bicycles on an assembly line, each fitted to a customer's measurements and preferences and delivered within two weeks.

The line offers 11,231,862 variations, the company boasts, at prices only 10 percent higher than comparable ready-made models.

"Up to now, manufacturers offered 20 or 30 models and let consumers choose," said National's sales manager, Koji Nishikawa. "Our idea was to make a separate model for every customer."

This marriage of Ford efficiency with old-fashioned customization is what Kimindo Kusaka, an economist, calls the "second industrial revolution," one that will change industry as profoundly as did the Ford assembly line.

And while Ford once claimed to have "invented the modern age" with his inexpensive, high-quality, standardized cars, Japan is taking the lead in creating a world of mass-produced diversity.

"Consumers want higher quality than is possible through mass production, with each product built to each customer's order," Mr. Kusaka said. "Japanese companies have already lined up for this new era."

The new era draws on and accentuates Japan's strengths: an emphasis on production technology; cooperation among design, manufacturing and marketing teams, and, above all, close ties with both suppliers and consumers.

While U.S. officials complain about Japan's emphasis on long-term, personal business ties as trade barriers, many Japanese see them as not only a vestige of the past but a wave of the future as well.

"It was mass production that erased any need for personal relationships," said Mr. Kusaka, 59. "I learned in university that mass production represented the highest stage of capitalism, and I think this is what Americans still believe.

"If Americans won't accept that there is a next stage, a more advanced stage, trade conflicts won't come to an end," he said.

A study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Commission on Industrial Productivity last year agreed that industry must develop flexible manufacturing and customized products and that U.S. industry, so successful with standardization, is not adapting fast enough to this future.

"Increasingly sophisticated consumers throughout the world are no longer content with identical, mass-produced goods," the MIT report said.

Flexible manufacturing and customized products, it said, "are emerging as two of the main competitive arenas of the future."

In factories making cars and semiconductors, steel and bicycles, Japan is on the cutting edge of the change. And while American industry devotes one-third of its research dollars to process technology and two-thirds to new products, the ratio is reversed in Japan.

Of course, National's personal-order bicycles do not in themselves make a revolution. The company sold only 10,000 last year, compared to 710,000 ready-made bikes, and an attempt to export the Individual Custom System to the United States failed.

But a trip to Toyota's newest automobile plant, the cavernous Tahara factory southwest of Tokyo, shows how the principles embodied in National's bicycles are seeping into Japan's industrial culture.

On a single assembly line, Toyota makes three models, including the new luxury Lexus brand, in 100 variations — and can jiggle the mix day by day with almost no warning.

One recent afternoon, as loudspeakers played the Beatles' "Yesterday," a robot followed a Lexus LS400 skeleton down the line, swiveling to lift and install a brown-leather bucket seat. Then it slid back up the line to pick up a red-cloth seat for the next car — a Soarer for Japan's domestic market.

Each model, each variation, demanded differ-

See BIKES, Page 5

Jobs for East Germany: Part of a 'Bigger Cake'

Elmar Pieroth, a West German conservative politician of the Christian Democratic Union and president of a small businessmen's association, has been designated by the East German Christian Democrats to be the economics minister in East Germany's first freely elected government. He talked with Richard E. Smith of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Were you surprised by the victory of the conservative parties in East Germany's first election?

A. I had hoped for the victory because I thought the people wanted unity and a market economy. But I did not expect such a sizable victory.

Q. What would be your first steps as economics minister?

A. We would create commercial freedom and cut taxes in order to assure an explosive development. I expect that half a million new entrepreneurs would become active and create 4 million new jobs.

•

Q. What is the greatest danger for East Germany during the transition period?

MONDAY Q&A

A. There is the question about how events will develop in the Soviet Union.

Q. How much unemployment will East Germany face?

A. If things develop properly, there should not be unemployment but rather an extensive reprogramming. In fact, the need to catch up is so great that in two years we will have more jobs in East Germany than workers.

The cake will be bigger. That is what happens in a market economy. Socialists cut out the best pieces of the cake for themselves.

•

Q. When do you expect monetary union and what should be the conversion rate?

A. We should have monetary union before June 30. The rate should be one West mark for one East mark for long-term savings, wages and social benefits.

Q. And for public debt?

A. This must be negotiated. First of all, we must establish how large this is.

Q. Will reunification be expensive for West Germany?

A. The need to rebuild in East Germany will be an enormous stimulation [for West Germany]. We will also be able to save the constant costs involved with division from maintenance of borders to defense outlays.

Q. What should East Germany's trading relationship with other East European countries be in the future?

A. It should continue and, for a while, even increase. These countries need investment, and some East German goods are appropriate for these markets but not ready for world markets.

Q. Some East Germans fear domination by West Germany. What do you say to people who are uneasy about having a West German as the first economics minister of a freely elected East German government?

A. I say what was said to me when East German politicians asked me to consider this post. They said that there are excellent people in East Germany but that you need someone with market experience and success in order to be an economics minister. And this cannot be found in a planned economy.

Europe: A U.S. Map Of Moscow's Hopes

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A controversial study by a U.S. official says that Soviet leaders hope to see a future Europe organized in regional economic groups that would work closely with a new, smaller "Russian confederation" with strong links to a broader European Community.

Soviet leaders, the study says, expect the United States to support this radical transformation of Western security arrangements because the new map of Europe would embed Germany more deeply in Western Europe militarily and politically, and also anchor Russia closely to the West and to Western concepts of peaceful coexistence.

The study also predicted that Japan would help finance such a transition as part of its diplomacy aimed at recovering the Kuril Islands, which are claimed by Japan but which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since 1945.

A U.S. diplomat called the study "overly mechanistic" and "not close enough to political facts of life in Western Europe."

But it has attracted wide attention in Washington and in NATO as an informed insight into the thinking of the closest advisers of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The study provides a picture of the kind of foreign-policy outcome that could help the Gorbachev approach prevail in a power struggle within the Soviet Union as the Warsaw Pact collapses and the Soviet state is partly dismembered, the U.S. diplomat said.

The author, Phillip A. Petersen, a senior Soviet specialist in the Department of Defense, based his 30-page report on Soviet leaders' own policy debates and on their conversations with foreign officials.

While carrying a disclaimer that it does not represent the U.S. government's analysis, the detailed assessment is consistent with statements by some officials of the Bush administration that the Soviet Union is ready to make major political and military concessions to obtain good economic relations with Europe and the United States.

Soviet leaders are depicted as being resigned to the secession of all the Baltic states and many other non-Russian regions. The study said there was a possibility of a partition of the Ukraine to save the eastern, Russian-populated part of that strategically situated republic.

This scenario for a controlled 'decolonization' by Soviet leaders has reached a dangerous transition period, with the demand for independence in Lithuania, because Soviet society has been conditioned to see challenges crushed violently. Unless Mr. Gorbachev can persuade Communist Party officials to accept the loss of territory, his program is doomed, the study said.

In visualizing a new Russian confederation, the study said, Mr. Gorbachev has concluded that United States should keep military forces in Western Europe as a stabilizing influence. The Soviet leader is said to have shifted his views as he discovered Soviet inability to influence developments in Europe.

Despite public Soviet objections to NATO membership for a future Germany, Western arguments, reinforced by the conservative electoral victory in East Germany, are said to have led the Kremlin to adopt the viewpoint that "entangling the new Germany in Western multilateral organizations" is "a more practical solution than neutrality."

Even if a united Germany remained in NATO, it would not threaten the security of a nuclear-armed Soviet Union, according to a key Gorbachev aide cited in the study.

But to dilute a united Germany's political influence in Europe, the study said, Soviet, French and even West German officials hoped to "bury the unified Germany within a supranational 'West European Confederation'" within the European Community.

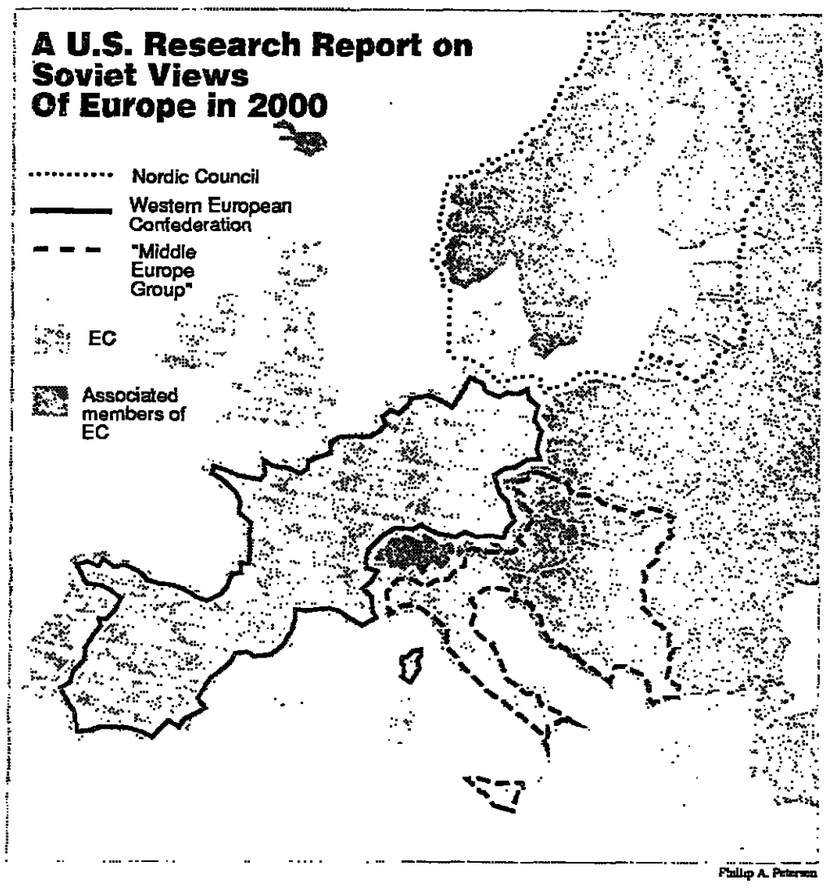
Under this scenario, U.S. troops would be pulled back to Britain, Italy and Portugal, while Germany would be defended by a multinational German, French, Dutch and Belgian military force.

This alleged Soviet hope for Germany — described by U.S. officials as more far-fetched than the study's account of Soviet thinking about their internal problems — was part of a larger hope in Moscow that regional groupings among other European nations would help contain German influence.

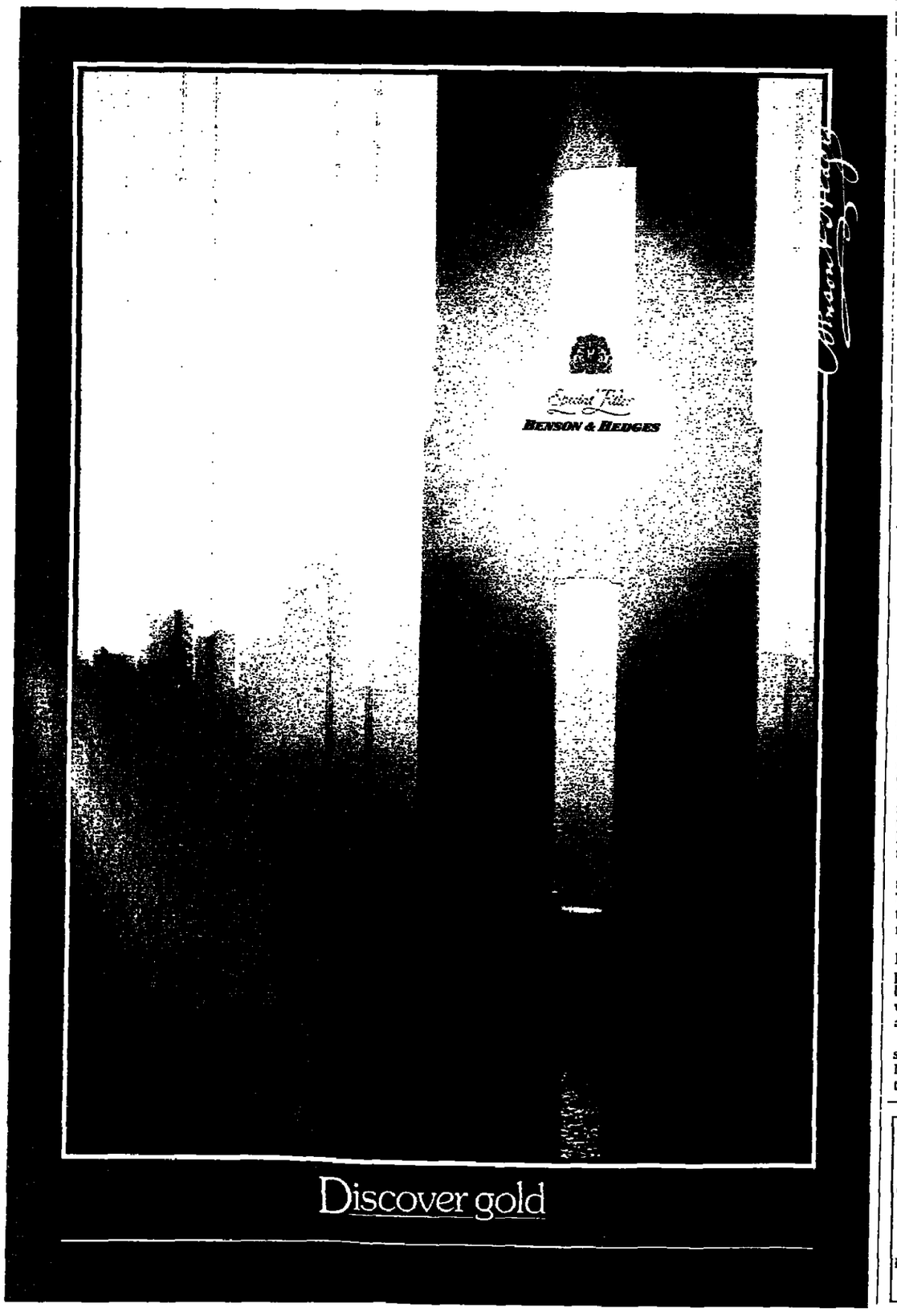
The paper cited Soviet hopes of seeing Austria merge with Hungary, with Austria-Hungary being included in a Middle European group, and of seeing Scandinavian nations form a Nordic group that included the Baltic republics.

In a Europe that evolved along regional lines to accommodate ethnic and economic similarities, the study said, Soviet leaders hope that the Soviet Union would obtain associate membership in a steadily broadening European Community.

A U.S. Research Report on Soviet Views Of Europe in 2000



Phillip A. Petersen



Runcie to Retire Next January as Anglican Leader

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Most Reverend Robert Runcie, the leader of 70 million Anglicans worldwide, announced Sunday that he would resign as Archbishop of Canterbury on Jan. 31.

Archbishop Runcie made the announcement during a service at Canterbury Cathedral marking the 10th anniversary of his enthronement, his London office said. He tendered his resignation to Queen Elizabeth II in her role as head of the Church of England.

The resignation date falls several months before the archbishop's 70th birthday, Oct. 2, 1991, when the Church of England would have required him to retire.

The gap leaves time for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to appoint his successor. It is widely believed that she will select someone whose social and economic views are more in tune with her own.

Archbishop Runcie has often spoken out against the policies of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party.

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Gorbachev Appoints 2 Hard-Liners To Cabinet

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has named his first cabinet, balancing some of his closest partners-in-change with two men who have been openly hostile to aspects of his program.

The Presidential Council, a new advisory body created in the recent constitutional revisions that expanded Mr. Gorbachev's power, has a surprisingly hard-line cast, suggesting an attempt to co-opt blue-collar workers and Russian nationalists into supporting a new package of economic measures.

The composition of the council was announced Saturday by the official Tass press agency.

An unexpected recruit into Mr. Gorbachev's new inner circle was Valentin G. Rasputin, a Siberian writer whose nostalgic tales of village life, ardent environmentalism and open disdain for the Western model have made him a leading figure among Russian nationalists.

A Russian Orthodox believer, Mr. Rasputin has praised Mr. Gorbachev for easing state restrictions on the church, but he has railed against permissiveness, Western-style democracy and free-market economics, and has called for strengthening the army and legislating tighter moral standards.

Soviet Jews regard him with suspicion because, like many Russian nationalists, he holds Jews responsible for the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and for Stalinism. The revolution, the nationalists argue, began the decimation of Russian culture.

Mr. Rasputin, while the only non-Communist in the cabinet, has said that the party is the only organization powerful enough to prevent a breakdown of discipline in the country.

Another hard-liner named to the cabinet was Veniamin A. Yarin, a machine operator at a metallurgical center in the Ural Mountains and a member of the Soviet parliament who is an organizer of a conservative blue-collar movement called the United Workers' Fronts.

The movement, combining elements of Russian nationalism and a sort of blue-collar populism, has fought new forms of private enterprise and other economic changes that threaten egalitarian practices.

Mr. Gorbachev drew six members of his council from the Communist Party Politburo, including the men regarded as the most ardent proponents of his break with party orthodoxy, Alexander N. Yakovlev and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The others were Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov; the KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov; and Yuri D. Maslyukov, head of the state planning agency Gosplan and an expert on military industries.

Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov will automatically serve on the council by virtue of his office.

Of those chosen from outside the party leadership, the most important was probably Stanislav S. Shatalin, an economist who has been instrumental in pressing for transition to a market-oriented economy.

The other members are Albert E. Kauls, a member of parliament from Latvia, and Chengiz Aitmatov, a liberal writer from Kirghizia who has been a Gorbachev loyalist.

Tass highlighted economic policy as a major role of the new council. The body, it said, "will work out measures to implement the main directions of the Soviet Union's internal and foreign policy and insure the country's security."

■ 5 More Members Named

Mr. Gorbachev appointed five more members Sunday to his Presidential Council, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tass said that Interior Minister Vadim V. Bakatin and Yevgeni M. Primakov, head of one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, the standing Soviet legislature, would join the policy-making body.

Other appointees were Valeri Boldin, an official with the Communist Party's Central Committee; Yuri Osipian, a scholar and head of the vote-counting commission of the Congress of People's Deputies, the expanded Soviet legislature, and Grigori Revenko, Communist Party leader of the Kiev region.

Protest Drives Honecker From New Quarters

Reuters

BERLIN — The disgraced former East German leader, Erich Honecker, was hounded out of his new quarters by demonstrators over the weekend.

Mr. Honecker and his wife moved to a government guest house on Friday from a Protestant pastor's home, where they had been sheltered for almost two months. But on Saturday they were chased from the guest house by protesters.

"Pig! Pig!" shouted the crowd of several hundred as the 77-year-old Mr. Honecker was driven away from the house in Gühlen, north of Berlin. The Honeckers went back to the pastor's house and were expected to stay there until they could find permanent quarters.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kidnappers Kill Kashmiri Politician

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — A Kashmiri politician kidnapped on Friday was found dead on Sunday morning and Muslim militants fighting Indian rule said they had hanged him.

The police said the body of Mir Ghulam Mustafa, 73, was found in a suburb of Srinagar. A man claiming to speak for the Hizb-ul-Mujahidin group told a local news agency by telephone: "We have hanged him."

The man said Mr. Mustafa had been "executed" as an informer for India's Intelligence Bureau, an internal security agency. He also said that Mr. Mustafa had behaved in an un-Islamic manner for 21 years, accusing the politician of womanizing and drinking.

FDA Approves Laboratory Enzyme

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Food and Drug Administration has approved what it says is the first genetically engineered food product for humans, an enzyme used in making cheese.

The enzyme, renin, is now extracted from calves' stomachs as part of a mixture called rennet and is widely used to clot milk, forming it into curds and whey, the agency said. Scientists identified the gene in the calves that produced the enzyme and placed it in the harmless bacteria E. coli, where it directed the production of renin.

"The real advantage is that it is probably a much cheaper way of producing this substance than to grow calves," said William Grigg, a spokesman for the FDA. The new product is also expected to assure a purer supply of the needed enzyme, because it is not extracted from a calf's stomach along with other proteins that cannot be filtered out. The enzyme is consumed along with the cheese.

Mongolia Opposition Protests Delays

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (AFP) — More than 10,000 Mongolians gathered Sunday in Ulan Bator's main square to accuse the ruling Communist Party of not implementing promises for quick democratic change.

The orderly rally, the second in less than a week, was an opposition vote of no-confidence in the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, just two days after it signed away its 66-year monopoly on power.

"For now, the party has only renounced its monopoly in words," said Sanjaasuren Zorig, coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Association, the country's main opposition group. "They have satisfied only 30 percent of our demands," he said.

Mubarak and Assad Meet in Libya

CAIRO (WP) — The leaders of Syria and Egypt have joined Colonel Moammar Gadhafi in Libya for the 20th anniversary of the withdrawal of British troops from the north African nation.

It was the first time President Hafez Assad of Syria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had met since their countries restored diplomatic relations in December, after 12 years of enmity over Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The Saturday meeting came 10 days after the fiery destruction of a Libyan plant that U.S. officials have said made chemical weapons. Libyan officials acknowledged that the March 14 fire, in which at least two workers were killed, caused extensive damage to the plant, located at Rabta. Libya has denied that the plant made chemical weapons and has blamed saboteurs for the blaze.

Police Force Strengthened in Kosovo

BELGRADE (AP) — An additional 2,500 policemen arrived Sunday in the tense southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo after the federal government in Belgrade charged that a mysterious illness that sent hundreds of teenagers to hospital was a provocation staged by Albanian nationalists.

Nearly 1,000 schoolchildren, most of them from Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority, were hospitalized last week, alleging that they were poisoned by a mysterious gas. On Saturday, Belgrade called the incident "an action of Albanian separatists" intended to stir unrest in Kosovo.

With tensions running high, the police dispersed 2,000 ethnic Albanians demonstrating Sunday near Titova Mitrovica, north of Kosovo's capital, Pristina. At Urosevac, south of Pristina, about 800 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo's Slav minority rallied to demand that police confiscate weapons from all ethnic Albanians, Radio Belgrade said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air-Disaster Deaths Rose 13% in '89

MONTREAL (Reuters) — The number of passengers killed in air disasters last year rose 13 percent from 1988 and about a third of those died in bomb and other attacks, the International Civil Aviation Organization said.

The number of accidents on scheduled flights involving fatalities — 28 — remained the same as in 1988, but the total number of passenger deaths jumped to 825 from 729, said the United Nations body, which oversees international civil aviation. The organization said there were 14 recorded attacks last year on passenger aircraft, resulting in 279 deaths. In 1988, 12 attacks on aircraft killed 300 people.

Eleven Hawaiian hotels have reached a tentative settlement after a three-week strike that forced some guests to make their own beds. Employees of the hotels, including the Hilton Hawaiian Village, Hyatt Regency, Kahala Hilton, Kona Hilton, Royal Hawaiian and Sheraton Waikiki, are expected to return to work in the next few days. *(Reuters)*

Flights to Eastern Europe will be added this year by Alitalia, officials said. Flights three times a week from Rome and Milan to Budapest will begin immediately. Service to Prague and Berlin starts this summer. *(AP)*

Radical measures to end Madrid traffic jams were backed overwhelmingly in an unofficial referendum Saturday. Actions under consideration include barring cars from the city center, restricting private vehicles and increasing investment in public transport. *(Reuters)*

West Germany and Hungary scrapped tourist visas for their citizens, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported. The measure was seen as a gesture of recognition by Bonn for Hungary's action in allowing thousands of East Germans to leave for the West in September. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh.
TUESDAY: Burma, Indonesia, Mauritius.
WEDNESDAY: Madagascar.
THURSDAY: Madagascar, Taiwan.
SATURDAY: Malta.
SUNDAY: Benin, Iran, San Marino.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	8	46	4	39	sh
Athens	—	—	—	—	na
Barcelona	17	63	13	55	c
Belgrade	23	73	10	50	c
Berlin	10	50	3	37	sh
Brussels	5	41	3	37	sh
Budapest	16	61	6	43	c
Copenhagen	9	48	2	36	sh
Costa Del Sol	21	70	13	55	fr
Dublin	9	48	2	36	c
Edinburgh	7	45	2	36	r
Faro	22	72	13	54	fr
Florence	16	61	13	55	c
Frankfurt	10	50	3	37	c
Geneva	8	46	7	45	c
Helsinki	9	48	1	34	c
Las Palmas	25	77	18	64	c
Lisbon	18	64	12	54	fr
London	9	48	3	37	r
Luxembourg	4	39	2	36	sh
Madrid	16	61	9	48	fr
Milan	19	66	12	54	c
Moscow	10	50	5	41	r
Munich	9	48	4	39	r
Nice	16	61	10	50	c
Oslo	10	50	2	36	c
Paris	8	46	4	39	sh
Prague	8	46	6	43	sh
Reykjavik	6	43	-3	27	r
Rome	18	64	12	54	c
Stockholm	9	48	2	36	c
Strasbourg	10	50	4	39	c
Venice	15	59	11	52	c
Vienna	13	55	8	46	r
Warsaw	9	48	6	43	r
Zurich	9	48	6	43	sh
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	—	—	—	—	na
Cairo	22	72	12	54	fr
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	16	61	7	45	fr
Tel Aviv	19	66	10	50	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	25	77	19	66	sh

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	r
Beijing	12	54	7	45	c
Hong Kong	25	77	22	72	r
Manila	32	90	25	77	r
New Delhi	28	82	11	52	fr
Seoul	13	55	7	45	c
Shanghai	19	66	11	52	c
Singapore	32	91	26	79	r
Taipei	30	86	23	73	r
Tokyo	21	70	13	55	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	18	64	13	55	c
Cape Town	26	79	14	57	c
Casablanca	20	68	12	54	c
Harare	28	84	16	61	c
Lagos	33	91	25	77	c
Nairobi	24	75	16	61	c
Tunis	23	73	14	57	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	12	54	fr
Lima	25	77	20	68	c
Mexico City	—	—	—	—	na
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	24	75	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	na
Atlanta	—	—	—	—	na
Boston	—	—	—	—	na
Chicago	—	—	—	—	na
Denver	—	—	—	—	na
Detroit	—	—	—	—	na
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	na
Houston	—	—	—	—	na
Los Angeles	—	—	—	—	na
Miami	—	—	—	—	na
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	na
Montreal	—	—	—	—	na
Nassau	—	—	—	—	na
New York	—	—	—	—	na
Phoenix	—	—	—	—	na
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	na
Seattle	—	—	—	—	na
Toronto	—	—	—	—	na
Washington	—	—	—	—	na

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sf-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. **FRANKFURT:** Showers. Temp. 10—2 (50—36). **LONDON:** Cloudy. Temp. 10—4 (50—39). **MADRID:** Fair. Temp. 13—3 (55—37). **NEW YORK:** Not available. **PARIS:** Cloudy. Temp. 11—3 (52—37). **ROME:** Cloudy. Temp. 15—10 (59—50). **TEL AVIV:** Not available. **ZURICH:** Showers. Temp. 8—1 (46—34). **BANGKOK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 35—24 (95—79). **HONG KONG:** Fair. Temp. 24—19 (75—66). **MANILA:** Fair. Temp. 34—23 (93—73). **SEOUL:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 13—7 (55—37). **SINGAPORE:** Fair. Temp. 33—26 (91—79). **TOKYO:** Cloudy. Temp. 12—7 (54—45).

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Managua Hails Pact By Rebels

Contras to Disarm And Disband

By Mark A. Uhlig
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — All sides in Nicaragua's long civil conflict have hailed the agreement of the contras, the U.S.-supported rebels, to disband their army. This apparently eliminates the most important obstacle to a peaceful transfer of power from the Sandinistas to the newly elected government on April 25.

But in a country that has seen a half-dozen treaties and agreements aimed at ending the rebels' eight-year war, there was also a note of caution over the complexities of a plan to isolate, disarm and repatriate thousands of rebel fighters at a time of deep political tensions, especially in rural areas.

Since shortly after the victory of an opposition coalition led by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro in elections Feb. 25, both sides in the civil war have asserted they were observing a cease-fire.

But witnesses have described continuing heavy combat in several areas of northern Nicaragua, particularly near the frontier with Honduras, which has served as a sanctuary for the contras.

On Saturday, the Ministry of Defense said that a group believed to include as many as 100 contras ambushed an army troop transport truck near San Sebastián de Yalí, about 140 kilometers (85 miles) north of Managua, on Friday. The Sandinista authorities said 12 government soldiers were killed in the attack and 10 people were wounded, including two civilians.

The agreement of the contras to disband, announced Friday in Honduras after seven hours of talks involving leaders of the rebels, the government-elect and Nicaragua's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, calls for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire.

The dismantling of the contra base camps are to begin no later than April 20 under the supervision of a special commission of international officials.

The announcement of the accord was greeted with strong praise from Sandinista leaders, including President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. And it has already had a visible impact on the country's political atmosphere.

After weeks of headlines and editorials accusing the contras of planning to disrupt the transition of power, and even of planning a "grand offensive" designed to seize the government for themselves, the Sandinista press described the accord as a landmark.

"A commitment assumed by the contras," declared a lead editorial in the official Sandinista newspaper, Barricada, "puts the process of concluding the war on an irreversible course."

The estimated 3,000 contra guerrillas who are operating inside Nicaragua are, under Friday's agreement, to be handled under a separate framework similar to that developed in direct talks between contra leaders and the Sandinista government in 1988. That plan calls for a system of designated geographical zones in which the insurgent fighters are to gather, protected by international guarantees until they give up their weapons and are gradually reabsorbed as civilians.



Zoraida Diaz/Reuters

BLOODSHED MARS COLOMBIA FUNERAL — A man beaten by police running from the gates of Bogotá's main cemetery during funeral ceremonies for Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, the Colombian presidential candidate slain last week. Opposition parties, demanding tighter security for candidates, have suspended campaigning and demanded postponement of voting due in May.

CIA Adopts Drug War as 'New Priority'

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Criticized for years by some senior government officials for not taking a more active role in the war on drugs, the Central Intelligence Agency seems to have abandoned its former reluctance.

But critics in federal law enforcement agencies as well as the intelligence service itself insist that the agency's efforts still are far less helpful than they ought to be.

In its defense, James Greenleaf, the chief agency spokesman, says that for the CIA, "narcotics is a new priority."

For more than 15 years, various administrations have tried, sometimes publicly, sometimes not, to elicit greater cooperation from the intelligence service. George Bush, as president, vice president and head of the CIA himself under President Gerald Ford, personally backed some of the programs. None were regarded as successful, federal officials say.

Now the director of central intelligence, William H. Webster, seems clearly bent on changing past patterns. He has opened a counternarcotics unit within the agency and says its aim is to help meet the "major challenge" of assisting in drug enforcement.

Partly because of his previous job as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he is regarded by intelligence experts as "far more committed than his predecessor," William J. Casey, to pushing for more cooperation with law enforcement agencies in battling international drug smugglers. Mr. Casey died in 1987, and Mr. Webster succeeded him the following year.

Pressure is being exerted on the CIA in large measure because of the widespread use of crack cocaine in the United States and the inability of U.S. or Latin American government agencies so far to infiltrate and dismantle cocaine smuggling groups in the Andes or in Mexico, Honduras and other Central American countries.

In some cases, the critics questioned the CIA's methods of operation, developed in the Cold War and employed vigorously in Latin America in the Reagan administration. They say the methods actually hindered the anti-drug work of other U.S. agencies there. This happened, they say, because of what they describe as the CIA's overreliance on foreign security officials who assisted in the fight against communism but themselves have been involved in drug trafficking.

Problems are said to persist because of the CIA's continued reluctance to share information with other agencies in the drug war, its tendency to overclassify drug information — as in Panama, for example, in recent weeks — and its continued failure to develop independent and reliable people in Latin America to use as sources of information.

The CIA has had some successes, especially in employing technology that has helped it analyze trafficking organizations and flows of drug money. But caught in a shifting national security landscape, it is being asked to radically alter its traditional information-gathering methods and adapt them to a program guided by United States law enforcement.

Its critics say that its slowness to adapt is all the more disturbing because it is ideally positioned to be of enormous help in anti-drug work.

The CIA, while helpful analytically, does not "give us enough specific intelligence so we can initiate investigations," said William Baker, head of the FBI's criminal investigation division.

"The CIA doesn't work the streets, it works the palaces, and that's a real problem in drugs," said an intelligence official who asked not to be identified.

Richard D. Gregorie, a federal drug prosecutor in Miami until last year, said many of the CIA's foreign informants, from Central American security officials to private pilots, had been smugglers of drugs and arms.

The CIA, which rarely discusses any of its operations publicly, acknowledged some of the criticism and said it was focusing on the development of reliable drug informants, crucial to the anti-narcotics effort because of the difficulties U.S. domestic law enforcement agencies have in developing contacts in organizations abroad.

"Some of the criticism is probably on target," Mr. Greenleaf said. "In some areas it's hard to develop sources."

Democrats Shift Rules On Primaries

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The Democratic Party has approved the rules under which it will pick its 1992 presidential nominee, and has done so with a speed and civility that was almost breathtaking to party leaders who lived through the fierce squabbles of the 1970s and 1980s.

Ronald H. Brown, the party chairman, hailed the action as a sign that the party was getting its internal house in order to concentrate on fighting the Republicans.

"I want us to be a general-election party, not a primary party," Mr. Brown said. "This is the most peaceful accord we've had on rules in the last two decades."

The new rules, adopted Saturday by a voice vote of the Democratic National Committee, included several changes of interest to party insiders and one that will be widely noticed by voters: The first day that states may hold primaries in 1992 was moved up from the second to the first Tuesday in March, clearing the way for California, and any other state that wants to, to hold early primaries.

The change was sought by California Democrats, who had felt left out of the nominating process because their primary had been in June, at the very end.

They have yet to get the change in date approved by their own legislature.

Under the new rules, Iowa and New Hampshire will still hold the first two nominating events.

Mr. Brown's staff has contended that getting other, bigger states into the process quickly will reduce the influence of Iowa and New Hampshire, thought by some politicians to have too much impact for small and atypical states.

But other Democrats have warned that a victory in Iowa or New Hampshire could propel a relative unknown to instant stardom in the media hothouse of California.

After Trial, Exxon Valdez Captain Tries to Set a New Course

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

ABOARD ALASKA AIRLINES FLIGHT 90 — A flight attendant pushing a beverage cart approaches the former tanker captain Joseph J. Hazelwood, sitting in seat 9C of the flight taking him out of Alaska after a seven-week trial that forced him to relive his role in the worst U.S. oil-tanker spill.

"Something for you?" the attendant asked.

"Diet Pepsi, please," Mr. Hazelwood replied.

So began the rest of the life of Mr. Hazelwood, 43, a quiet, deep-voiced mariner who wanted to go to sea from age 13. He now wonders whether he might some day command another ship, since a jury acquitted him last week of the most serious charges in the grounding of the Exxon Valdez a year ago.

There is a festive mood on the 5:45 P.M. flight from Anchorage to Seattle, the first leg of his overnight return to his home and family in Huntington, New York.

The 727 jetliner passes over the spot near Valdez where his third mate and helmsman failed to make the right turn Mr. Hazelwood ordered before going to his cabin. Prosecutors called that a reckless abandonment of his post after what they contended was an afternoon of drinking at the Valdez Pipeline Club.

Michael Chalos, an attorney and old friend from maritime college days who helped win the acquittals, cannot resist. He leans over Mr. Hazelwood, who is dressed in green cotton sweater, faded jeans and loafers, and smiles. "You want us to turn right?" he asks.

Mr. Hazelwood looks much the way he did the night he walked up the gangway to his tanker — without a stumble, his attorneys emphasized in court — and stepped into history. The short brown beard and thinning hair still frame his round face. He speaks slowly and chooses his words carefully, as the tapes show he did that night.

He will not talk about the trial. His attorneys have forbidden it, for he still faces several civil suits. He and his lawyers, who plan to appeal the one guilty verdict for negligent discharge of oil, are unhappy about Superior Court Judge Karl Johnstone's remarks at the sentencing earlier in the day.

Judge Johnstone, while suspending the 90-day sentence and $1,000 fine attached to misdemeanor conviction, said he thought "no reasonable prudent person" would have left a third mate in charge of the bridge. The judge ordered Mr. Hazelwood to spend 1,000 hours cleaning oiled beaches and to pay $50,000 restitution.

Since the jury ruled he had not been reckless or intoxicated, the speech "wasn't germane to the remaining charge," Mr. Hazelwood said. Another of his attorneys, Tom Russo, seemed much angrier. "This is Hazelwood-bashing, and this is going to have to stop."

Perhaps it has. Few Alaskans, and certainly none of the jurors, have expressed the "community outrage" that Judge Johnstone said had led him to devise the tough sentence, requiring a 25 percent deduction from Mr. Hazelwood's income until the $50,000 is paid.

"The mark of being a criminal has been lifted," Mr. Hazelwood said.

He has expressed no remorse. Judge Johnstone said during the trial he assumed this was because Mr. Hazelwood's attorneys, mindful of future cases, told him not to. He speaks of the discharge of more than 10 millions gallons of oil as a freak accident.

The Exxon Shipping Co., before it dismissed him, rated Mr. Hazelwood tops in seamanship, and he appears willing to see to get his job back.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Slow Year in Utah For Cold-Fusion Hunt

One year ago this month two chemists at the University of Utah announced that they had sustained nuclear fusion — the power that makes the sun burn — in a beaker of water at room temperature. Astonishing in its simplicity, the experiment was hailed in a university news release as having the "potential to provide an inexhaustible source of energy."

A year after a Salt Lake City newspaper headline proclaimed, "Fusion Discovery Could Rank as Century's Greatest Achievement," University of Utah scientists are still searching for further signs of nuclear fusion in their experimental flasks, which resemble nothing so much as the proverbial watched pot that never quite boils, The Washington Post reports.

Today, the university's research efforts are consolidated in the National Cold Fusion Institute, quartered in an unobtrusive corner of the campus. Financed largely by a $5 million state grant, the institute opened last summer and has about 20 researchers and five administrators pursuing variations of the experiment first conducted by two university chemists, B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann.

The university will sponsor a cold-fusion conference this week in an effort to sift through the conflicting experimental data reported by chemists and physicists around the world.

Short Takes

Concern about cholesterol is taking the sizzle out of Kentucky Fried Chicken. The only national fast-food chicken company, Kentucky Fried, a subsidiary of Pepsico, is getting increasing competition from regional outfits offering chicken that is grilled, baked or broiled, methods that yield a lower cholesterol count. Last month, Kentucky Fried's fourth quarter earnings declined 12 percent. The company is now test-marketing grilled chicken.

A New York state watchdog group has confirmed what many motorists in New York City have long suspected: traffic agents selectively hand out parking violations, refraining from giving tickets to illegally parked cars of neighborhood merchants and restaurateurs and their employees.

No wonder the National Football League's Raiders are leaving Los Angeles after an eight-year sojourn and returning to their original home in Oakland, California. Los Angeles fans called a rally outside the Raiders' soon-to-be-abandoned home, the Coliseum, to urge them to stay, the Los Angeles Times reports. No crowd-control measures were needed. Thirteen people showed up.

Arthur Higbee

An Wang, 70, Founder Of Computer Company

By Dennis Hevesi
New York Times Service

An Wang, 70, founder of Wang Laboratories Inc. and inventor of a doughnut-shaped ring of iron that served as the core of computer memory until the microchip came along, died of cancer Saturday at a Boston hospital.

Mr. Wang, the holder of 40 patents and 23 honorary degrees, built up Wang Laboratories from a one-man electrical fixtures store on top of a Boston garage into one of the world's major computer manufacturers.

The initial investment was $600.

Mr. Wang had battled cancer of the esophagus for more than a year and re-entered the hospital earlier this month.

He was one of only 69 members of the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

Wang Laboratories, in Lowell, Massachusetts, was vital to the "Massachusetts Miracle" of the early 1980s, when high-technology industries brought new life to the state's aged factory towns.

But in recent years, Wang Laboratories has stumbled. It lost more than $400 million in 1989, sold some operations and brought in an outsider to replace Mr. Wang's son, Frederick Wang, who resigned in August as president of the company.

In 1984, Mr. Wang and his family owned about 55 percent of the company stock, and Forbes magazine, estimating his worth at $1.6 billion, ranked him as the fifth richest American.

Mr. Wang was born in Shanghai on Feb. 7, 1920, one of five children.

He emigrated to the United States in 1945 and, within three years, had earned a doctorate in physics from Harvard.

In 1948, at 28, Mr. Wang invented the computer memory core, and in 1951 he founded his company.

Wang Laboratories' fortunes began to blossom in 1964 when Wang introduced a desktop calculator and began developing office computers, now the mainstay of the company. Until 1985, when the entire computer industry fell into a slump, Mr. Wang remained one of its stars.

With a string of highly successful calculators and word-processing systems developed by Mr. Wang, the company became an almost ubiquitous presence in the American office, selling its goods to more than 80 percent of the nation's 2,000 largest companies.

Alice Sapritch, 73, Actress in France

Alice Sapritch, 73, a screen, stage and television actress, died Saturday in Paris of a heart attack, the police said.

The Armenian actress, born in Istanbul, was a familiar figure on the Left Bank for decades, with a turban atop her head and cigarette held firmly between her fingers. Her work on the screen included "Who is Polly Magoo?" (1966), "The Folly of the Great" (1971), "The Concierge" (1973), "The Brontes" (1979) and "Adam and Eve" (1984).

Ray Goulding, Comedian, Of Bob and Ray Team, Dies

The Associated Press

MANHASSET, New York — Ray Goulding, 68, half of the gently offbeat Bob and Ray comedy team, died in his sleep Saturday, his son said Sunday.

Raymond Walter Goulding, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, created the Bob and Ray Show in Boston in the late 1940s with Bob Elliott.

The two, who played a wide variety of characters, brought their radio and television act to New York City in the early 1950s. After that shift, Mr. Goulding appeared in numerous radio and television productions, motion pictures and commercials.

His films include "Cold Turkey" in 1969 and "Author! Author!" in 1982. He and Mr. Elliott also appeared in the 1970-71 Broadway play "The Two and Only."

The pair also wrote the book "From Approximately Coast to Coast ... It's the Bob And Ray Show," published in 1983.

They won Grammy nominations in 1987, for the record "A Night of Two Stars Recorded Live at Carnegie Hall," and in 1988, for "The Best of Bobby & Ray — Volume One."

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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
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26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
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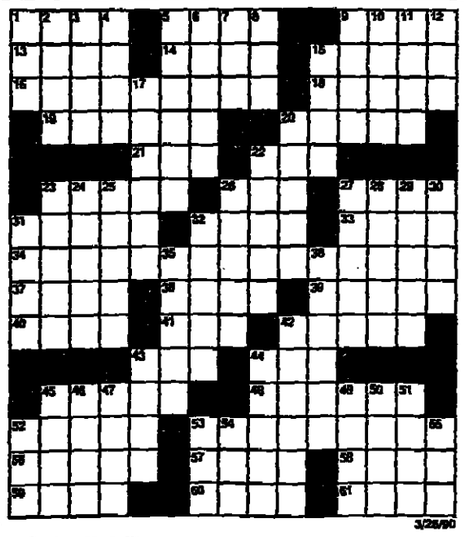
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23 Sky sight
26 Heavy weight
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32 Conserve
33 Coin of Italy or Turkey
34 What those who go bonkers have
37 City in Pa.
38 Cupid
39 Manner or Lapham
40 "—— Fence Me In"
41 Fib
42 Enjoys Vail: Var.
43 Swiss sight
44 Gift at Honolulu's airport
45 Pert
48 Fleet of warships
52 Exploded
53 Vehicle for Bruce Wayne
56 Prods
57 "Little Sir ——"
58 King or Norman
59 Resort in N.M.
60 Six or seven follower
61 Sicilian sight

DOWN

1 Decline
2 Porsena or gibbons
3 Landed
4 Pleasant
5 Legendary
6 Lower
7 Illuminated
8 "—— Misérables"
9 After-dinner treat
10 Poker-pot starter
11 Baker's aide
12 German article
15 Lawn spoiler
17 Japanese drama
20 Cygnus star
22 Delights in
23 Hispanic blonde bombshell
24 Quarter of fame
25 Commencement
26 Nev. resort
27 North nickname
28 Hunter's weapon
29 French city or tapestry
30 Macauley's "—— of Ancient Rome"
31 In one's bunk
32 Rand specialty
35 S. Foster's "—— Was a Lady"
36 True Northerner
42 Peak appeal
43 Bible book
44 Machine tool
45 Koran chapter
46 Ancient Greek craft
47 Takes advantage of
49 Ready, willing and ——
50 Food regimen
51 Ladd or Paton
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53 Wager
54 King topper
55 Historic time

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© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

3/26/90

Labor Is Given Edge In Australia Vote

But Prospects of a 'Hung Parliament' Raise Fears About Market Declines

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA — The indecisive results of national elections may create a political crisis in Australia, with power in Parliament apparently evenly divided for the first time between the governing Labor Party and the opposition.

Analysts said Sunday that they expected the uncertainty to trigger declines in the value of the Australian dollar and in the stock market on Monday because of doubts about who would govern Australia and whether the new administration could run the country effectively for a full three-year term.

Bob Hawke, the prime minister since 1983, said Sunday that he expected a narrow Labor victory in the battle for control of the House of Representatives, the lower chamber of Parliament, which initiates legislation.

Andrew Peacock, the opposition leader of the Liberal and National coalition, said Labor probably had the numbers in Parliament.

"If you are setting a book, I suggest the shortest odds would be regrettably on a 'hung Parliament,' followed then by a Labor government just ahead of a possibility of a coalition government," Mr. Peacock said in Melbourne.

Mr. Hawke also said that he could not rule out the possibility of a "hung Parliament" in which Labor and the opposition coalition of the Liberal and National parties would each have 73 seats, with the balance held by two independents.

Officials of the Election Commission said the outcome might remain in doubt for a week, or even longer, as the final counting under the complex preferential voting system was completed.

There was no counting on Sunday. It will resume on Monday.

Adding to the confusion were differing computer forecasts by the major television networks.

Channel 9 gave Labor 71 of the 148 seats in the House, the opposition 70 and an independent candidate one. Results in six races were still called in doubt.

The Australian Broadcasting Corp. channel put the score at 73 seats for Labor, 64 for the coalition, one independent and 10 electorates in doubt.

An independent, Helen Caldicott, is expected to win one of the doubtful seats, with the rest divided between Labor and the opposition.

Michael Cannon-Brookes, the chairman of Citibank Australia, said markets would react badly to an evenly divided Parliament because "what they want now is clear policies and strong government."

Analysts said that if neither Labor nor the opposition managed a workable majority and the balance of power rested with two independents, the task of reviving an economy slowed by high interest rates, rising unemployment and a large foreign debt would be complicated.

"It would make good government the prisoner of erratic and arbitrary decisions" by independents who would not take responsibility for all government activities, said Senator Gareth J. Evans, the foreign minister. "I think it really would be quite disastrous for the quality of public administration in this country."

Dr. Caldicott said Sunday that she would demand as the price of her support that any government sharply reduce military spending, close U.S.-Australian bases in Australia and ban U.S. and other nuclear ships from Australian ports.

Such action would rupture the close security ties between the United States and Australia embodied in the ANZUS treaty. The U.S. suspended its security guarantee to the third ANZUS partner, New Zealand, several years ago after the Labor government there banned nuclear ships.

Political analysts said Mr. Hawke and the Labor Party had a better chance of forming the next government than the opposition.

However, the races in the doubtful electorates are so close that the results will be known only after absentee ballots are counted and the preferences of voters for losing minor parties and independents are distributed to candidates of major parties.

By the end of counting on Saturday night, Labor, which had a majority of 24 in the old House, had managed to gain only 39.8 percent of the primary vote before distribution of preferences, a loss of about 6.7 percent from the 1987 elections.

The Liberal Party had a small gain, but the National Party had a loss of 3 percent.



Philippe Wojazer/Reuters

Modigliani's "La Belle Epicière" being auctioned Sunday at Drouot in Paris for highest price ever paid for a work by the artist.

Records Set for Fauve School Paintings

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most important art sale ever in France, totaling 586.16 million francs ($102 million) was conducted Sunday at the Drouot auction house.

The subject was Modern Masters, and records were set for several works from the Fauve school, which made up the largest and most impressive group ever seen at auction.

"Le Pont de Chatou," painted in 1904-1905 by André Derain, set a record for the artist in France as it climbed to 48.29 million francs.

It was acquired by the Musée National d'Art Moderne, exercising its "preemption" right. Jean-Hubert Martin, the museum director, said the painting was being donated to the museum at the bid price by the seller, Madame Bourdon, a semiretired dealer.

This was followed by a world record for a painting by Maurice de Vlaminck: "Les Pêcheurs à Nanterre," painted in 1905-1906 in vibrant shades of blue, purple, red, yellow, orange and green. It rose to 65.08 million francs, and was sold to an international art broker, Marc Blondeau.

The paintings had been out of the market since they were first acquired shortly after World War II.

Several other world records for major 20th-century masters followed.

Amedeo Modigliani's "La Belle Epicière," the portrait of a young woman seated in a chair done in 1918, sold for a record 66.13 million francs. A large size Cubist work by Francis Picabia, "Udnie," also set a record for the artist at a breathtaking 25.19 million francs.

The record for a work by Chaim Soutine was beaten twice in a row, first with "L'Homme au canotier," a portrait painted in 1921-1922, which sold for 8.66 million francs. A second Soutine, "L'Homme au foulard rouge," painted in 1923-1924, went higher still, selling for 13.13 million francs.

For the Paris market, the sale was recognized as a watershed. This is the first time in more than three decades that it has put together an art auction on a level with major London and New York events.

Mitterrand Asserts Kohl Vows Help in Speeding EC Unity

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand said Sunday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had assured him that Bonn would help accelerate progress toward closer integration within the European Community.

In a television appearance, Mr. Mitterrand sought to allay fears in France that German unification would weaken EC unity and undermine the economic and political weight of France.

He told an interviewer that he expected West German support at next month's EC summit meeting for a French plan to set a deadline in mid-1991 for a proposal to create economic and monetary union among the 12 EC states.

In addition, he said, France hoped to get West German support for the idea of moving toward closer political unity among the 12 EC nations to coincide with the elimination of trade barriers among them, scheduled for the start of 1993.

He promised that there would be French initiatives soon aimed at strengthening European allies' efforts for greater military cohesion, centered on cooperation between France and West Germany, to compensate for a reduced U.S. troop presence.

Commenting on the turbulence in France's ruling Socialist Party, Mr. Mitterrand said that the government, led by Prime Minister Michel Rocard, would seek to revive its popularity by efforts to help underprivileged groups more effectively and to prevent a widening of the gap between rich and poor.

"The heyday of liberal philosophies in economics is ending," he said, referring to the political difficulties of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as evidence that voters were losing patience with governments so strongly committed to a free-market approach that they ignored glaring social inequalities.

■ Rocard Leading Socialists

Alan Riding of The New York Times reported earlier from Paris:

Having watched and waited as two leading contenders bloodied each other in an image-bruising power struggle, Mr. Rocard has emerged as favorite to become the Socialist Party's candidate to succeed Mr. Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand himself has acknowledged that if Mr. Rocard can lead the party to victory in parliamentary elections in 1993, the 59-year-old prime minister will be well placed to win the presidential elections two years later.

Mr. Mitterrand, 73, is not expected to seek a third successive seven-year term in 1995. Until now he had viewed Mr. Rocard as something of a political rival and hinted he would prefer the young president of the National Assembly, Laurent Fabius, to succeed him.

But Mr. Fabius was one of the two politicians — the other was Education Minister Lionel Jospin — who turned the recent party congress in Rennes into a battlefield as each sought to dominate the party machine as a step toward obtaining the party's nomination.

After the four-day congress was forced to adjourn without agreement on either its secretariat or its platform, both men were strongly criticized by the press and the party rank and file for putting their interests before those of the party.

Finally, after Mr. Mitterrand stepped in to mediate and virtually impose a compromise, Mr. Jospin's main ally, Pierre Mauroy, was re-elected as party first secretary, while a Fabius follower, Marcel Debarge, was named to the second post in the party.

Yet as the dust settled it was Mr. Rocard who looked like the party's strongest electoral card for 1995.

"There's no reason why Michel Rocard should not serve until the end of this legislature," Mr. Mitterrand told the daily Libération, "and if the Socialists win the elections, he will be the only Socialist in a position to win."

But clearly anxious to avoid a repetition of the period between 1986 and 1988, when he was forced to "cohabit" with a conservative prime minister, Mr. Mitterrand added a warning.

"If the 1993 elections are lost," he said, "the presidential elections will bring victory to a man of the right."

While Mr. Rocard is enjoying the headlines, he still has a long way to go before he can move into the presidential Elysée Palace.

But since being named to this post by Mr. Mitterrand in 1988, the chain-smoking politician has presided not only over steady economic growth, but also over a period of considerable social tranquillity, disrupted by many fewer strikes than in the mid-1980s.

FIRE: *Police Suspect Arson as 87 Are Killed in Fire at Bronx Dance Hall*

(Continued from Page 1)

to reggae and calypso. I got out about 90 minutes before the fire started because it was so crowded." He added that he left because he "had a feeling something could go wrong."

Residents said the club was a popular spot for young Puerto Ricans, Dominicans and Hondurans.

Sixty-one men and 26 women died in the blaze. Most were dressed in their best clothes for what was the impoverished district's main social gathering place. Most were between the ages of 19 and 35.

Police said only one person survived the blaze, and that he was in hospital with burns on 75 percent of his body.

The fire started on the ground floor and smoke and flames moved in seconds to the second floor of the building, where the patrons were dancing.

Police and fire officials refused comment on whether fuel of some kind had been found at the scene. But they called the fire "of suspicious origin" because of the speed with which it moved.

Mayor David Dinkins of New York, among the first of dozens of top city officials to arrive at the scene, said the club was operating illegally and that an eviction notice had been served at least three months ago.

He ordered a crackdown on what he estimated were about 700 social clubs operating in the city. "You shut them down one day and they reopen the next," a fire department spokesman said.

The fire started at 3:41 A.M.

The blaze took place on the 79th anniversary of the most notorious fire in New York history, a 1911 shirt factory blaze that claimed 145 lives of immigrant workers and led to widespread reforms of city "sweat shops."

Sunday's fire was not the first to hit one of the small social clubs that dot the borough. In October 1976, fire broke out at the Puerto Rican Social Club in the Bronx, killing 25.

The worst nightclub fire in U.S. history occurred in 1942 when 491 people died when a blaze swept through the Coconut Grove night club in Boston.

The site of Sunday's blaze had a sign on the door with a crudely drawn smiling face painted between the two words "Happy Land." The dance hall had been operating illegally in the area for several years.

"It is an understatement but this is a tragedy of immense proportions," Mr. Dinkins said. "This sort of thing should not happen." *(Reuters, AP)*

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In Vilnius, a Memory of Force

As Soviet Tanks Roll By, Lithuanians Look to a Rebirth

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

VILNIUS, Lithuania — When Povilas Zavadskas arose and saw the tanks go by his front window, all the shadowy appeal to memory that is at the heart of Lithuania's struggle for sovereignty was before him.

For him, the Soviet tanks represented not so much real force as the memory of force, the old Stalinist force he recalled so well, routing his grandparents from their farm to Siberian exile and death.

"My grandparents would greet this moment with tears," he said 12 hours later this weekend, referring not so much to the tanks as to the memory of Lithuanian independence, lost 50 years ago and reclaimed only this month in a defiant proclamation by the republic's parliament.

"The tanks cannot frighten me," said the 62-year-old musician, tending small blue flowers in his garden just off Zalgiro Street, where the 59 tanks with their support vehicles had rumbled by in the dark.

The column was somewhat simplistically described as a show of Soviet force in the face of Lithuania's resolve to be independent of Moscow.

But to Lithuanians along Zalgiro Street it was more of an appeal to memory, and an odd one at that, from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the post-Stalinist democratizer who finds himself stirring dark recollections of forced annexation as he fights to maintain his national union.

"My grandparents knelt before the Soviet soldiers and begged to be shot rather than leave their farm," Mr. Zavadskas said. His blue eyes showed tears for an instant, then resolve.

"It is difficult to speak," he said, the cold wind of the Vilnius spring moving across the garden. "This is the rebirth of Lithuania, and I remember Stalin's time and my grandparents' suffering."

Down the street, 4-year-old Inga Taunyte slept through the armored procession, but her mother was at the window.

"So much noise," said Arune Taunyte. "I began to count them."

She said the tanks made her think that "psychologically, we are prepared for much worse."

Standing on Zalgiro Street, she made the case that "to use fright is to use force."

"I was surprised when I talked later with my friends and they thought there would be no force because they trust Gorbachev," she added.

People living along the tank route hardly seemed frightened the morning after.

"We sleep so hard that nothing can awaken me," said Lyusya Guzhevskaya, a Russian-born resident who supports Mr. Gorbachev's latest challenge of Lithuania. "We must all go on living."

"It's been years since 1940," said a dark-haired woman named Danute who was walking along a mud path.

"I do not remember Stalin," she said, although she acknowledged that some of her forebears suffered exile and death after the annexation of Lithuania.

"Gorbachev was the first to rebuild democracy; you cannot compare Stalin and Gorbachev," she said.

Others showed emotions more complex than fright.

It was as if the specter of the tanks, while actually witnessed by very few in Lithuania, finally certified how far its move for independence had progressed.

"Force may happen. It's hard to tell," one woman said, her face suddenly shifting to doubt and to tears.

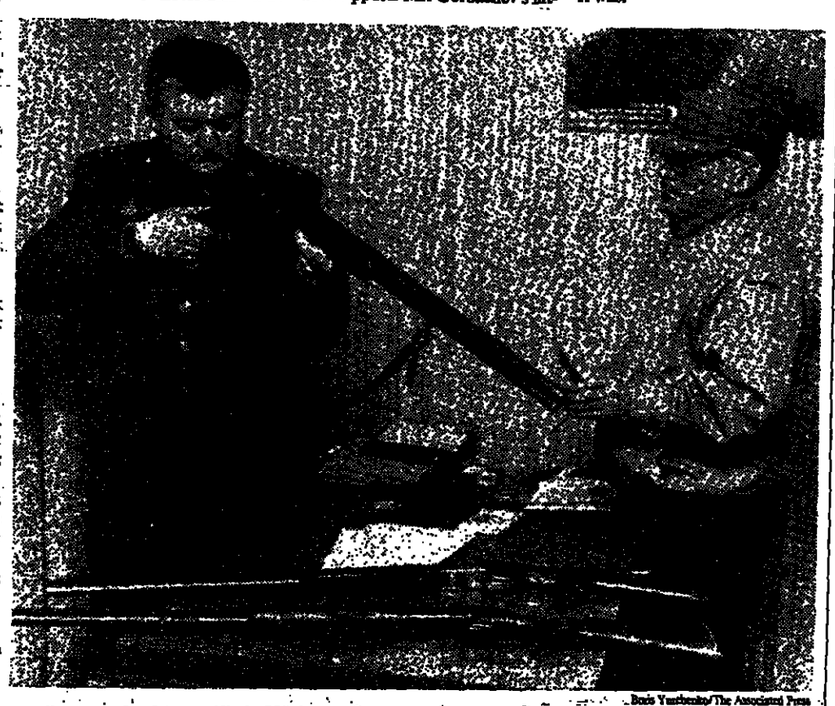
"My children are small," she said in simple explanation, moving on down the street after firmly endorsing the independence gamble.

Mrs. Taunyte said breaking away from Soviet control meant "a person having the possibility to know what he is."

"It's too late to frighten us," she concluded.

"Fright?" asked Mr. Zavadskas. He insisted that the dark convoy had delivered energy to the republic.

"We are rebuilding Lithuania as it was."



Boris Yurchenko/The Associated Press

A militiaman checking a rifle in Vilnius on Sunday, the deadline for surrendering arms in Lithuania.

Cheney Warns Against Force In Lithuania

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Sunday that sending Soviet troops into Lithuania to crush the secessionist movement there "would undermine a lot of the good work that's been done in recent years" in East-West relations.

"The president has made it clear that this is a serious matter for us, that an overt use of Soviet military force to crush the Lithuanians would, in fact, have significant negative consequences in terms of U.S.-Soviet relations," Mr. Cheney said in an interview on a CBS news program.

Mr. Cheney declined to specify how the United States would respond to a military move by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Lithuania.

Kennedy Starts Moscow Visit

Reuters

MOSCOW — Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, arrived in Moscow on Sunday for several days of talks including a meeting with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Stasi Allegation Delays Coalition Talks

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

BONN — Efforts to form a coalition government in East Germany stalled Sunday on new allegations that leading non-Communist politicians had acted as informers for the Communist regime's secret police apparatus.

One week after the nation's first free elections, Ibrahim Böhme, the head of the East Germany Social Democratic Party, denied allegations in Der Spiegel, a West German weekly news magazine, that he had worked as an informer for the Ministry for State Security, known as the Stasi.

The magazine quoted an unidentified Stasi officer as saying he was Mr. Böhme's controller and had contact with him for 10 years.

"Despite these assertions and suspicions I declare that I never worked for or cooperated with the Ministry for State Security," Mr. Böhme wrote in an open letter published Sunday by East Germany's official ADN news agency. "I reject such suspicions as slander."

He urged his fellow Social Democrats to stop talks with other parties on setting up a government until after the allegations are cleared up.

Mr. Böhme also called on the Christian Democratic leader, Lothar de Maiziere, to join him in stopping all talks between the various parties' parliamentary groups — including those on forming a government — until the Stasi affair has been clarified. "This would be in the interests of all parties and the country," Mr. Böhme said.

Charges that some leading East German politicians had ties to the State Security apparatus began to surface shortly after the conservative Alliance for Germany, a three-party grouping led by the Christian Democratic Union, scored a surprise victory in last weekend's election. Mr. Böhme's party ran a distant second.

The allegations have also created a rift between the Social Democrats, who have been joined by several small parties in pushing for an immediate investigation, and the Christian Democrats. A move to have all newly elected legislators investigated for possible connections to the Stasi was shelved on Friday when East Germany's prosecutor-general, backed by Mr. de Maiziere and the Communist-led caretaker government, said such an investigation would be unconstitutional before parliament convenes.

East Germany's parliament, the Volkskammer, is expected to hold its first post-election session within two weeks. Mr. de Maiziere remains opposed to background checks before it convenes.

The conservatives' victory came despite the revelation, three days before the vote, that Wolfgang Schnur, a lawyer who headed the Democratic Awakening party, had been an informer for State Security. Mr. Schnur had been considered a possible choice as prime minister.

He resigned under heavy pressure from the West German Christian Democratic Union, which strongly supported the Alliance's campaign. Democratic Awakening and the Democratic Social Union are the other members of the Alliance.

Since the election, Lothar de Maiziere, the head of the CDU, and Martin Kirchner, its general secretary, have vehemently denied anonymous accusations that they worked for the Stasi. Last Thursday, the Süddeutsche Zeitung, a West German daily newspaper, published an article saying pro-democracy groups received an anonymous tip in January that Mr. de Maiziere had collaborated with the secret police.

According to Der Spiegel, a second letter reiterating the charges was received last week.

Government officials in Bonn have suggested the charges of involvement with the State Security could be the work of former Stasi officials trying to foment a political crisis before Mr. de Maiziere can form a coalition government.

The Alliance is seeking to form a broad-based coalition with the Social Democrats and other non-Communist parties, with the goal of rapidly reuniting with West Germany.

Resentment of the Stasi, known unofficially as "The Firm," and officially as "The Sword and Shield," of the Communist Party, runs very deep. While the government of outgoing Prime Minister Hans M. drew ordered the 85,000-memb secret police organization disbar ed, there are persistent reports th its members are still organized a active.

During the 40 years of Stalin rule in East Germany, the Stasi w an omniscient presence in the liv of almost everyone. It ran a n work of at least 109,000 paid formers, according to investig tions by East German democra groups, and had computer files 5 million people in a nation with population of 16 million.

Socialists Lead In German Vote

Reuters

KIEL, West Germany — T opposition Social Democrats w leading on Sunday in local el tions in the West German state Schleswig-Holstein, according radio projections.

The radio said the Socialists to 43.7 percent of the vote in t northern state, compared to 4 percent for the Christian Dem crats. The Greens party won percent and the Free Democr took some 5.5 percent of the vo in the state-wide election for villa and town councils.

In the last municipal election, 1986, the Christian Democrats w 44.2 percent of the vote, compar to the Socialists' 40.3 percent.

UKRAINE: *An Unexpected Challenge to Soviet Unity*

(Continued from Page 1)

snuffed out. Public opinion now seems to be shifting beyond the notion of a new confederation to demands for a fully independent Ukrainian state.

The voters of Lvov, the most important western city, have delivered virtually all the elective organs of power, from the city council to their 24-member delegation to the parliament, into the hands of candidates running on Rukh's independence platform.

Similar sweeps took place in Ivano-Frankovsk, Uzhgorod, Ternopol, most big cities of the west.

"I think that at the end of this five years the Ukraine will be an independent government," said Orest Vlokh, a physicist who chairs the Lvov chapter of Rukh. "We will not decide it at the first session of the parliament, but we will raise it immediately, and gradually people will come around as they did in the Baltics."

This sentiment is far from unanimous, but independence is now freely discussed in the streets and cafes, where just a year ago it was still a topic for cautious whispers.

Over strong coffee and shots of brandy at one Lvov cafe last week, friends were toasting the daring of Lithuania with loud admiration.

"You know their prime minister is a real economist?" marveled one man, lifting his brandy in salute. "Not some political-economist like ours, but a real economist."

Outside a voting place, Sergei Ragozin, a Russian who teaches music, said he had voted for Rukh candidates, but cautioned that he had cast his vote for change and competence, not for secession.

"This is no Lithuania," he said. "We have 52 million people in the Ukraine. Here we need to think and be careful."

Agreed, said Taras Pakholyuk, a mathematician and successful Rukh candidate for the Lvov county council, haste could lead to a violent repression. But he said the cautious steps should be leading toward a clear objective.

"The real indicators of independence are an army, your own currency and foreign diplomatic relations," he said. "We have to move to that step by step."

Rukh's program would move toward all of these. The first steps toward an army, for example, would be adopting alternative service for Ukrainian draftees and requiring that they be allowed to serve their terms in their home republic.

Nationalism in the west has been spurred, too, by a revival of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which honors the Pope but follows an Eastern rite. Long forced underground, the church has been grudgingly legalized and is now asserting its claim to cathedrals, churches and seminaries surrendered to the Russian Orthodox Church under Stalin.

One of the most ominous signs for Moscow is the appearance of a small but growing radical youth movement that is avowedly anti-Communist and that has focused much of its protest on the Soviet military.

The Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth, for example, takes as its hero the militant nationalist Stepan Bandera, who fought Polish and Soviet rulers in the 1930s and 1940s. Oleg Vitovich, the 23-year-old leader of the Lvov chapter, said the group prohibited Communists from joining and was threatening a boycott of the Soviet Army draft.

Here in Kharkov, an unofficial group called Falcon drills schoolchildren in physical fitness and Ukrainian culture, with the ultimate aim of creating an independence army.

"We are preparing young people for future political struggle," said Konstantin Cheryomsky, 21, a Falcon leader. "Our activities are not directly political, but we are trying to reverse the process of Russification."

The independence campaign has been spurred on by the closely watched examples of the Baltic republics and Poland's Solidarity.

"It was both a moral push and a concrete lesson in tactics and strategy," said Bogdan Kotik, the mayor of Lvov and a Rukh supporter.

"The structure of Rukh, an alliance of forces, is a kind of Ukrainian Solidarity. We borrowed much from the election campaign tactics of the Baltic popular fronts, and the way they created their own publications."

BIKES: *Assembly Lines*

(Continued from Page 1)

ent moves from the robot, which received instructions by radio from a small yellow disc traveling with each vehicle. The transmitters, programmed by computer at the start of their assembly line ride, made sure every car developed according to its DNA code: left-hand drive or right, Lexus or Celsior, moss-green or deep blue.

Setsuro Sekiya, general manager of the Tahara plant, said every customer's order travels by computer from dealer to sales headquarters to his factory, reaching the plant computer in three days.

To aid suppliers, the factory sets production goals every three months, with monthly adjustments based on sales orders. "But minor changes can be made daily," Mr. Sekiya said.

The result, he said, is that lines and factories do not have to be shut as consumer preferences vary, and the company doesn't build up large stocks of unsalable inventory. Toyota's "Automated Line Control System," the executive added, "is just beginning." He said that "on a scale from primary school to university, we are still on a junior-high level."

Some U.S. firms are developing similar technology, Mr. Sekiya said. But the MIT study found that even in factories with flexible-automation equipment, such as General Motors plants in Delaware and New Jersey, "they produce only two body styles of one product."

At National, buyers can choose among 18 models of racing, mountain and triathlon bikes in 199 different color combinations with six different calligraphies for their names to be silk-screened on the frames, not to mention further variations of pedals and tires.

Prices range from $500 to $3,200, with the higher range selling best — a markup of $45 to $200 above comparable ready-made models.

After 33 months, the system is only now breaking even, said the managing director, Kotaro Hata. But it has upgraded the image of all Panasonic bicycles, he said. More important, he said, the company is beginning to apply what it has learned to its main factory, to increase the flexibility and customization of that assembly line.

SOVIETS: *Estonia Vote*

(Continued from Page 1)

the Lithuanian grass-roots independence movement, had always had "a policy of nonviolent resistance."

Representatives from Latvia and Estonia visited Vilnius over the weekend and discussed the possibility of pressuring Moscow to hold talks with all three on the question of secession. So far the Kremlin has refused direct negotiations on independence and has agreed only to limited, informal discussions.

"We've analyzed the policy and even the mistakes in Lithuania," said Dinas Ivans, a member of the Latvian parliament and leader of the republic's independence movement, "and I think we will make the same sort of declaration when we meet in early May."

The Estonians, who open their legislature next week, are somewhat more cautious as they try to determine whether they can move more quickly by declaring independence or by taking a more conciliatory route with the Kremlin.

"The paradox for us is to declare or not to declare, just like Hamlet," said Endel Lippmaa, a legislator from the Estonian capital, Tallinn.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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Process Isn't Enough

News flash: The Kennedy Library at Harvard University, to encourage better leadership, will bestow its first Profile in Courage Award this year on a public official who follows his conscience instead of the opinion polls.

Think about that. Has conscience become so rare in Washington that the exercise thereof merits a reward for courage? The library seems to think so, and it is not alone. According to a series in The New York Times last week, even politicians agree that government in America has reached a state of paralysis, crippled by a shallow and hugely expensive political system that inhibits serious debate and exalts evanescent opinion polls over leadership.

The result, says former Vice President Walter Mondale, is a politics of irrelevance and avoidance. What 200 years of democracy have come to is a tawdry system where poll takers wield more influence than economists and scientists, where negative advertising makes legislators afraid to debate much less act on) controversial issues, where the costs of running for office render the effective exercise of office impossible.

The idea that the paraphernalia of American politics — the media gurus, the 30-second attack spots, the costs of campaigning — cheapen politics is not new. What is new is the virtual unanimity among politicians that the system has spun out of control and that something has to be done about its worst excesses — among them these:

The slash-and-burn campaign. American politics has never been confused with a parlor game. But modern technology has escalated the stakes — and the savagery. As Robert Caro's latest book on Lyndon Johnson points out, if a politician in the 1940s wanted to tar an opponent, he would leak a few unsavory charges to his friends in the press and wait for the fuse to burn down. Nowadays, personal attacks can be delivered, and reputations destroyed, in 30-second television blasts beamed into millions of living rooms.

That explains why politicians put less faith in serious discussion than in unenlightening, savage commercials. And why highly paid political strategists search not for an overriding policy issue but for an image or code word that can grab and hold the attention of distracted voters. Whether these take-no-prisoners tactics work is less important than the firm belief that they do. "It would be great to run a campaign on a high level," said Al LaPierre, executive director of Alabama's Democratic Party. "But that's a utopia we're not going to see."

The power of money. Television campaigns cost money and more money. Senators elected in 1988 spent an average of $3.7 million — up 22 percent from only two years before.

The relentless pursuit of money has exacted its own toll on the quality of American politics. The search for money takes up as much as half an officeholder's time. The need for money encourages sleazy efforts to bypass existing spending laws, and favors incumbents by inhibiting all but the wealthiest challengers. The presence of money ties politicians to special interests.

Television, everyone's favorite culprit, is also everyone's favorite savior. The chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties, who agree on little else, have both taken up the call for free television time. Ron Brown, the Democrat, says free time would curb campaign costs, break the link between money and political success, and invite new leadership into the political arena. Lee Atwater, the Republican who happily accepts responsibility for George Bush's negative campaign, says five minutes of free time would force campaigns out of the 30-second swamp. "To fill five minutes, you'd have to put on substance and you'd have to be very thoughtful."

These proposals, like others on Capitol Hill, reflect a commendable concern over the emptiness of political discourse. But such proposals may well raise First Amendment concerns, especially if the television stations are asked to foot the bill. Lowering campaign television costs is worth considering. But no single institution, television included, should be asked to pay for clean politics.

□

The process by which Americans choose their leaders needs reform. It cheats voters, inhibits candidates and discourages leadership. Reducing the costs of campaigning and tightening laws on campaign financing will do much to free politicians from the tyranny of the present system. But to focus exclusively on process, as many analysts do, will not answer public cynicism or usher in a new world of robust debate.

At the end of the day, a few brave people will have to confront their nervous advisers and, even at the risk of defeat, embrace unpopular positions. The issues are out there. On some of them, like the environment, the schools and the nation's dwindling competitiveness, the public seems well ahead of its leaders.

Process is important; but process alone cannot supply political courage.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Freer in Taiwan

Taiwan is not the "Free China" it claims to be. But at least it now shows willingness to move in that direction, in contrast to a deepening chill in mainland China. Taiwan's reforms are worth encouraging, both for themselves and for the healthy example they might set for future leaders in Beijing.

As it happened, both Chinas last week convened their national legislatures. Taiwan's gave President Li Teng-hui a new presidential term. Beijing's listened to familiar speeches by hard-liners. Both legislatures still have large contingents of ancient veterans of China's 1940s civil war. But while Taiwan's lawmakers are now being steadily nudged forward by a reforming chief of state, most of Beijing's erstwhile reformers have been purged.

The contrast was clearest in Li's handling of a Tiananmen type sit-in for speedier reform. Instead of sending in tanks, he met the students and promised to convene a national meeting later this spring to weigh constitutional changes. Satisfied, the students peacefully suspended their protest.

Few countries have formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan. But even in its diplomatic limbo, the island has important commercial and human links with other states. In fact, diplomatic isolation seems to make Taipei all the more attentive to outside opinion.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sanctions Goalposts

Meeting South Africa's president in Cape Town, Secretary of State James Baker announced that isolating that erstwhile pariah country "is no longer the policy of the United States." He was acting in response to the concrete steps that the white minority's elected leader has taken toward opening a constitutional negotiation with the voteless black majority. In Namibia a day earlier, top officials of more than a dozen black African states had greeted South African President F. W. de Klerk in a similar spirit. Still, Nelson Mandela complained that Mr. Baker was conferring American acceptance too quickly. The African National Congress and some of its American supporters are plainly worried that South African authorities intend to use half-measures to win a reversal of sanctions — and to default on political equality.

The record of apartheid supports deep suspicions. Whether the de Klerk government's policy turn is indeed "irreversible" depends on a lot more than its own readiness to say so. Whatever leverage outsiders may have, moreover, it would be unforgivable to yield it in impatience or for foolish sentiment. But it would also be unforgivable to husband it stingily and fail to bring timely influence to bear for the common South African good. Conscientious tactical judgments are required. For Americans, these bear particularly on the terms on which economic sanctions should be eased.

The sanctions legislation of 1986, written before there was any real prospect of negotiations, offers some guidance. Under a reading favored by, among others, the Bush administration, the South African government, by doing the things it has been doing to get into constitutional talks, is on the way to meeting the law's specific terms (release of political prisoners, unbanning black political organizations and so on) for ending sanctions. But under a competing reading that is gathering some support in Congress, what is required from South Africa is not to enter a negotiating process but to pursue it to the point where the South African black leadership is convinced that the full abolition of apartheid is no longer in doubt.

The language of the Anti-Apartheid Act is being mined to support both points of view. But the question remains essentially political. Sanctions have helped bring South Africa to the stage at which productive negotiations beckon. It would be risky to move the goal posts just as the government approaches the standards it had been led to believe would trigger release of sanctions. The first loss would be the confidence of all the South African parties in the good faith and constancy of the United States.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Namibia Can Be an Example

Given Africa's abysmal record of overthrowing democratic constitutions bequeathed at independence, it is not unreasonable to be skeptical about Namibia's prospects. But so far the doomsayers have been wrong. Last year's United Nations-sponsored cease-fire and the subsequent election produced an independence constitution that is nonracial and eminently democratic. It provides for a multiparty parliamentary system and enshrines the rule of law for the country's 1.5 million people.

With give and take, even the most entrenched of adversaries can come to terms. Namibia's new leaders should not lose sight of the impact they could have, by example, on South Africa and its fitful movement toward greater freedom and democracy. If they maintain their democratic, nonracial insitutions, they will assist the cause of emancipation in South Africa. If they do not, they will play into the hands of those who would maintain apartheid.

— The Australian (Sydney).

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OPINION

The Rights Spotlight Should Stay on Iraq

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The official murder of a British free-lance journalist, Farzad Bazoft, in Baghdad put the spotlight on Iraq for a few days. It should stay there. Torture, summary execution, flagrant violation of the most basic human rights have not been wiped out, and Iraq remains one of the world's worst offenders.

It has escaped criticism for many reasons, none valid. For nearly a decade, Iraq was at war with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iran. Although its ruler, Saddam Hussein, started the fight, a broad, tacit coalition of countries West and East felt threatened by the possibility that Iran might win. So Iraq was aided and indulged.

There is still no peace agreement, but the war is over. Both regimes survived. Iran remains, rightly, on the attention list of human rights monitors. A sanitized report on conditions there by an overly diplomatic United Nations investigator raised an outcry, and there is to be another inspection.

Iraq has never admitted inspectors at all, neither from official organizations, which can be pressured to discretion, nor from nongovernmental groups. It simply denies all charges, however well documented — or, as in the case of Mr. Bazoft, claims justification without evidence.

Of course Mr. Bazoft was foolhardy. He was of Iranian origin, but he thought that being officially invited with other Western journalists would be protection enough in his attempt to dig out facts about poison gas production.

All Middle East newspaper hands know horrendous stories about the Iraqi regime's arbitrary rules, the cruelty of its special police, its president's obsession with secrecy and absolute power. Most watch out. They don't try too hard for proof.

And on the whole, Mr. Hussein has escaped opprobrium. There are outbursts of indignation when something becomes too obvious: killing a foreign newsman, gassing large numbers of Kurds, wiping out villages. But then the spotlight shifts.

The U.S. State Department issues annual reports with no consequence. Amnesty International is short on documentation. A new nongovernmental organization, Middle East Watch, part of the respected New York-based Human Rights Watch, has just put out a thick dossier on Iraq, but it attracted little notice.

It seems to be accepted, as Baghdad claims, that how it treats its people is nobody else's business. Credits, loans, arms flow freely, despite Iraq's huge debts and fearsome reputation. It has oil.

"They talk about Romania," said one Western journalist. "Saddam makes Ceausescu look like a choirboy." As Nicolae Ceausescu did, he runs a very tight shop and trusts few outside his own family. Fear is all-pervasive.

There are frequent exposés of rights violations in Morocco in the French press. "We know Iraq is much worse," a French reporter said. "but we have a lot of personal and cultural contacts with Morocco ... We aren't much concerned with Iraq, and then the government wants to encourage business ... "

One of the more despicable aspects of what has become human rights politics is the pot-and-kettle game. Criticism is deflected by pointing someplace else, establishing a grisly yardstick for the perverse privilege of coming in second or third or down the list of heinous offenders.

Ideology and strategy still weigh on the scale. The United States chooses to focus on Cuba and overlook China in its condemnations. Arab cruelty is no excuse for Israeli violations, and vice versa. There is no exchange rate in this currency.

But there is a need to inform and denounce, whoever the victims. Middle East Watch quotes the frequent diplomatic brush-off that "the Iraqi government is uniquely impervious to criticism on human rights issues," which it calls "at best questionable."

The responsibility is all the greater now that hope is coming to fruition in large parts of the world. Human rights only recently became accepted rights in most of Europe and Latin America. They are probably becoming accepted even in South Africa.

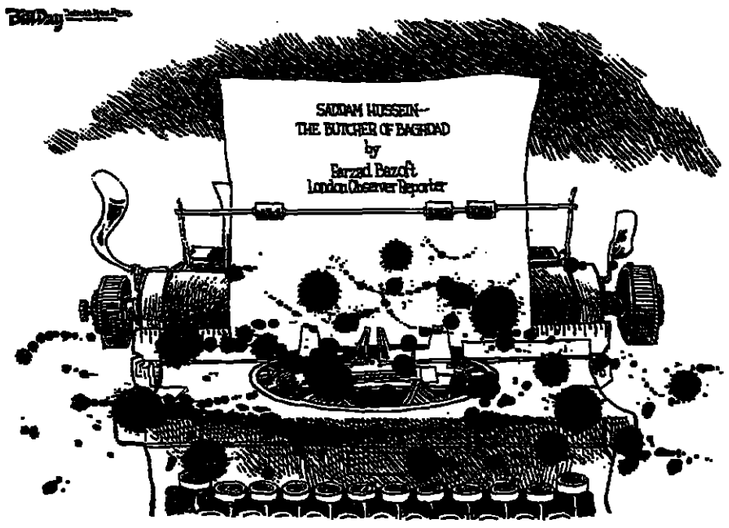
It was human courage and persistence that toppled or tamed familiar monsters. Western support mattered. There is no reason to spare the less familiar.

Six years ago an Iraqi wandered into my office to ask why America, France and others were so silent on the terror in his country.

I had to tell him that we had too many other dreadful things to worry about. But I was sorry, and I realized that his daring even to raise the question was a sign of stirring and refusal to go on in endless mute submission.

He must be more perplexed than ever why we are so selective now that concern for human rights has proved effective. There is still too long a list untouched by hope.

The New York Times.



Deliver a Warning to Terrorists and Their Hosts

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Now the terrorists of the Middle East are threatening to bomb the planes and airports of some of the countries that supplied them with explosives and guns for so long — the Soviet Union and its recent satellites in Eastern Europe. It is an ugly irony but a historic inevitability. Give the instruments of murder to fanatics who live to kill, make heroes of them, and one day if you cross them they will look at you and decide that you, too, must die.

The purpose of the latest terrorist threats is to cut down drastically the number of Jews arriving in Israel from the Soviet Union. They are the real targets. And so far the threats are paying off for the terrorists.

One more time the years of failure to act against terrorism carry their price. But always it is the innocents, not the governments, who pay that price.

The newest chapter in the chronicle of Middle East terrorism began just a couple of weeks ago. The United States has paid astonishingly little attention so far, almost as if nobody wanted to know.

Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel must travel through another capital before arriving in Jerusalem. The Soviet Union refuses to allow air traffic to and from Israel; Arab pressure.

With tickets on regular flights to Budapest and other way stations sold out months in advance, the Israelis persuaded Hungary to provide charter flights between Moscow and Budapest. Terrorists had already begun threatening to attack the immigrants and planes carrying them. This brought about the Israeli decision to censor stories from Israel about Soviet Jews.

The Hungarian charters lasted less than a week. More threats, from Islamic Holy War for the Liberation of Palestine, supposedly based in Lebanon and Iran, frightened Hungary into calling off the flights. Hungary then asked Moscow to prevent emigrating Jews from flying to Budapest at all. Moscow agreed.

The whole scenario banning direct flights and bowing to terrorist threats against indirect flights makes a mockery of Soviet promises to allow unrestricted emigration.

Unless the Soviet Union is willing to untie the knot — letting El Al fly between Moscow and Jerusalem could do it — the issue will come up when the U.S. Congress is asked to suspend the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and give the Soviets maximum import and export privileges. That law denies those full privileges to countries blocking full emigration.

Meanwhile, Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization busily tries to get other governments — Romania, Czechoslovakia and Austria among them — also to close their capitals as way stations to Israel. Terrorist threats are going to those countries, too. In the Middle East it is hard to draw the line between terrorism and diplomacy. Without the terrorists' power, the threatened countries would not be very afraid of Mr. Arafat.

Terrorist gangs love to present themselves as lone, brave bands, but many of them are linked to one another and sometimes join up for action. They all get funding from Iran, Syria, Libya and other Middle Eastern powers.

The West believes — "presumed" would be a better word — that the collapse of the Communist system put the Soviet Union out of its business of supporting terrorism. If so, Moscow should open its secret files and provide information about names, addresses, sponsors and methods of operation of the terrorists it has trained.

President Vaclav Havel showed the way when he revealed that Czechoslovakia's ousted Communist government had shipped 1,000 tons of Semtex to Libya. Moammar Gadhafi promptly passed the powerful explosive to terrorists around the world.

One thousand tons. Two hundred grams, Mr. Havel pointed out, is enough to blow up an airplane — barely a cupful. So in any action involving Semtex, Libya is a participating murderer.

It is probably futile to think that Moscow will do anything to fight the terrorists. The fact is, however, Soviet power and self-interest in the Middle East are weakening rapidly.

That should encourage the United States, if it can summon the will, to issue a warning that any attacks by terrorists will meet with retaliation against their bases and supply lines in any country harboring them.

That might convince the Middle Eastern countries involved that backing terrorism is no longer cost-free. It is the only way to break the network connecting the terrorist gangs, Middle Eastern governments and the objectives of the PLO.

The United States should have delivered the warning long ago — before Pan Am 103.

It should be done quickly now, before more hundreds of innocent lives end in the skies.

The New York Times.

Europe: A Golden Opportunity Not to Be Missed

By Gianni De Michelis

The writer, a Socialist, is foreign minister of Italy and will become chairman of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the European Community in July.

ROME — How is it that, in a mere decade, Europe has made the transition from Eurosclerosis to Euphoria? I believe Europe has entered the ascendant phase of a new Kondratieff cycle — the more or less 50-year generational cycle of change in which technological and political innovation overcomes stagnation and generates a new economic boom.

The new momentum began with a decision by the key European powers to integrate by 1992. In effect, integration was the political response to the necessity of moving from an industrial to a postindustrial society. Already linked by television, fax machines, rapid trains and air travel, Europe's well-educated consumers required more than a vast internal market for merchandising manufactured goods. They required a real, unified economic and cultural space.

This idea of 1992 produced exactly the same psychological effect in the minds of the Japanese, Americans and East Europeans. Japan and America began to fear a prosperous Fortress Europe from which they might be shut out. East Europeans, especially the young, saw a model of prosperity to which they wanted to belong. This helped trigger the mass migrations and the evolution toward reform in Eastern Europe that (thanks to Mikhail Gorbachev's restraint) produced the revolution of 1989.

Today's Europhoria is well-founded. Europe will experience in the 1990s the most important economic boom of the century for three reasons:

- Extension of the market economy to Eastern Europe will boost West European businesses, from revamping phone systems to the installation of pollution-control equipment.
- 140 million new consumers from the East will eventually generate huge demand for such items as cars, cameras, stereos and washing machines.
- Disarmament is expected to free at least 0.8 percent of Western Europe's GNP for new investment.

The average growth rate in Europe during the 1990s will therefore likely be 5 percent — twice that of the projected U.S. rate. The combined GNP of the 18 countries of Western Europe, with their 400 million people, could be as high as $6 trillion by the mid-1990s — 1.5 times the size of the U.S. economy and two to three times the Japanese economy. As long as the world trading system does not splinter into blocs over these projected spoils, America, Japan and Europe together could produce the greatest economic boom in history.

All this points to Europe recovering its role as the core of the world economy. The next 10 years will make evident Japan's big shortcomings: its relatively small population and its political weakness. (If Japan and the United States moved toward some form of integration, of course, this assessment would change.)

While Europe is not yet integrated, the political momentum to do so has never been stronger. To shape this momentum, a medium-term framework of integration must be built to counterbalance the weight of a united Germany. Practically speaking, the integration of East and West means the integration of Central Europe. Because West Germany and Italy are the two countries of the West, besides neutral Austria, that border the East, integration in these places will occur more rapidly. Apart from the security issue, German integration will be a relatively easy matter. But for us, nothing is unified. Our neighboring countries not only have different economic and social systems, their people speak different languages and have varying cultural backgrounds.

For this reason, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Austria have organized a regional association. Together, these countries will contribute to a more even balance of power in the future Europe.

Above all, Europe must remain open. A Fortress Europe engaged in economic warfare with Japan would destroy all that the postwar order has built. It would be a terrible mistake to drift in that direction.

For the moment, that is why the Helsinki conference — the Conference on European Security and Cooperation — is the most important political body for Europe. Japan should be brought into the Helsinki conference. Everyone, including the Japanese, would benefit from this closer political association.

The model to which the East Europeans aspire is not that of Japan or the United States, but of Western Europe. That model comprises democracy, pluralism, a market economy and the welfare state. Despite its recent setback in the East German elections, social democracy will undoubtedly have a broad, even dominant appeal in an integrated Europe.

A formalized all-European Union of Social Democratic Parties will be set up this year, including former Communist parties from Hungary to Italy, and perhaps someday the Soviet Union. Whether in power or opposition, such a united European left will guarantee the endurance of Europe's singular legacy — the welfare state.

The institutional form of European integration will itself be subject to innovation. Such 18th and 19th century democratic mechanisms of integration as federation or confederation do not correspond to modern reality. Democracy will have to be reinvented.

Inevitably, in a global marketplace faced with ecological threats as well as problems of economic coordination and North-South inequality, political power must be transferred from sovereign nations to supranational institutions. The resultant democratic deficit will have to be offset by a redistribution of power to autonomous regions, cities and citizens. In the 21st century, neither the global nor the local level can work without the accountability of one to the other. All that is certain is the obsolescence of the nation-state.

In psychological terms, 1989 was very much like 1945. It marked the end of a period of war and division. Unfortunately, the way we set about reconstruction in 1946-47 created the basis for the next war, the Cold War.

Thus the crucial issue of 1990 is how to end East-West conflict in a way that does not create the basis for a new world war — a war between North and South. If conflict, whether in conventional terms or terrorist terms, proliferates, the promise of boom and prosperity will collapse.

Above all, we must avoid the schism of one interdependent world with two civilizations. The environment, with its related issues of poverty and development, and religion, especially Islam, pose the greatest risk to the promise of integration. The Salman Rushdie affair offers a sobering preview of the deadly conflict between the modern promise of integration and the counterrevolt against interdependence.

The realities of global interdependence are a fait accompli. The ecological consciousness, disarmament and the open global market are examples of the integrative tendency.

Attempts at fragmentation out of fear and uncertainty are the negative reaction to interdependence. Protectionism, ethnic nationalism and religious fundamentalism are examples of the disintegrative tendency.

The future of mankind lies in the success of integration. So for me, Europe is the test for all humanity. Europe today stands at the nexus of the most important challenges of integration: the integration of the sovereign nations of the West, on the one hand, and East-West integration, on the other. If we do not realize during the next 20 years the optimism of our will, a new Dark Age of nationalism, fragmentation, racism and violence may well be the price of our failure.

Los Angeles Times.

Defense: Objectives In the '90s

By Paul Nitze

The writer advised the president and the secretary of state on arms control in the Reagan administration.

WASHINGTON — The political, economic and military ferment in the U.S.S.R. appears to have a long and difficult way ahead of it before the situation can become reasonably stable and predictable. Until that happens, we should be prepared for further and perhaps negative surprises.

Mikhail Gorbachev can probably surmount his political problems through this spring and summer. But if by then there is no clearer support for his reform program and no improvement in the supply of consumer goods, decisive action will become impossible, and the society will increasingly be dominated by black markets, double-dealing and corruption. Even if his reform program is backed politically, its execution will still involve major uncertainties.

The political future being uncertain, the security threats to be provided for are also uncertain. A most likely continuing U.S. defense task will be to provide a reliable deterrent to nuclear attack. I believe that there are somewhere near 30,000 nuclear warheads in storage somewhere in the U.S.S.R.

Even if Washington's START proposals are generally accepted, the Soviets will retain a large number of missiles and aircraft capable of delivering them. Until they are destroyed as a result of negotiations, we cannot be sure into whose hands they may fall. They will present a continuing threat to America and its allies. No other country is apt to relieve America of the burden of providing for an adequate deterrent to their ever being used.

In START, I favor asking the Soviets to eliminate all of their heavy missiles. If they accept, we should be willing to eliminate all ground-based, multiple-warhead missiles on both sides. I would then propose a limit of some 4,000 to 5,000 warheads on the aggregate of deployed single-warhead ground-based missiles, deployed sea-launched ballistic missiles, and nuclear air-launched cruise missiles with a range greater than 600 kilometers. Sea-launched cruise missiles could be dealt with by an exchange of declarations as to each side's programs.

Any deeper cuts must await bringing the French, British and Chinese into the negotiations. This would involve serious issues that had better be postponed for the time being.

This arms control strategy would permit the U.S. strategic research and development program to concentrate on a strategic bomber and a single-warhead ground-based missile in its most cost-effective deployment mode.

Successful conclusion of an agreement on conventional forces in Europe should reduce the threat of a conventional attack there. But America should be willing to continue to deploy a certain number of U.S. ground and air forces in Europe. It is to America's strong interest that Europe continue to be stable and oriented toward it. The presence of U.S. forces there appears to be widely desired and stabilizing at the same time. Naval and other forward-projection forces will also be necessary to bolster stability in non-European areas.

Finally, it is time to re-examine the central theme of U.S. foreign and defense policy, which has been the building of a liberal economic and political world order while defending it against the threat of totalitarian attack. The communist ideology may well be in final decline, as Nazism and fascism were at the end of World War II.

I should think the central theme the United States should support in the future is the accommodation of diversity — a world climate in which a large array of political groupings can emerge, each in its own individual and perhaps eccentric way.

A lesson of the past year is the near impossibility of erasing cultural ties and ethnic identities, especially in a world in which communications and, thus, ideas cannot be suppressed. Supranational institutions — NATO, the United Nations, the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe — can contribute to stability and progress on regional and global issues, such as the growing damage to the world ecology. But such institutions should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the varying political, social and cultural ways of their members.

In such a world, America, with first-class military potential, political, economic and cultural strengths, and no territorial or ideological ambitions, can play a unique role in throwing its latent power in the direction of preserving order and diversity.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Emperor and Pope

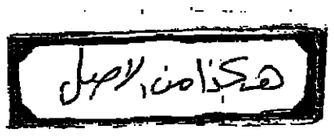
ROME — There is much coming and going of M. de Schloezer, the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Vatican, these days. I am assured on high authority that he has been charged to offer the Pope further concessions to the claims of the Church of Rome on condition that the Vatican shall aid the new Imperial policy of Germany. The importance of this news may be judged by the fact that the German Emperor has sent two autograph letters urging the Pope to assist him. Judging by my talk with Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, the Emperor will succeed in forming a strong political alliance with the Vatican.

1915: Danube Accord

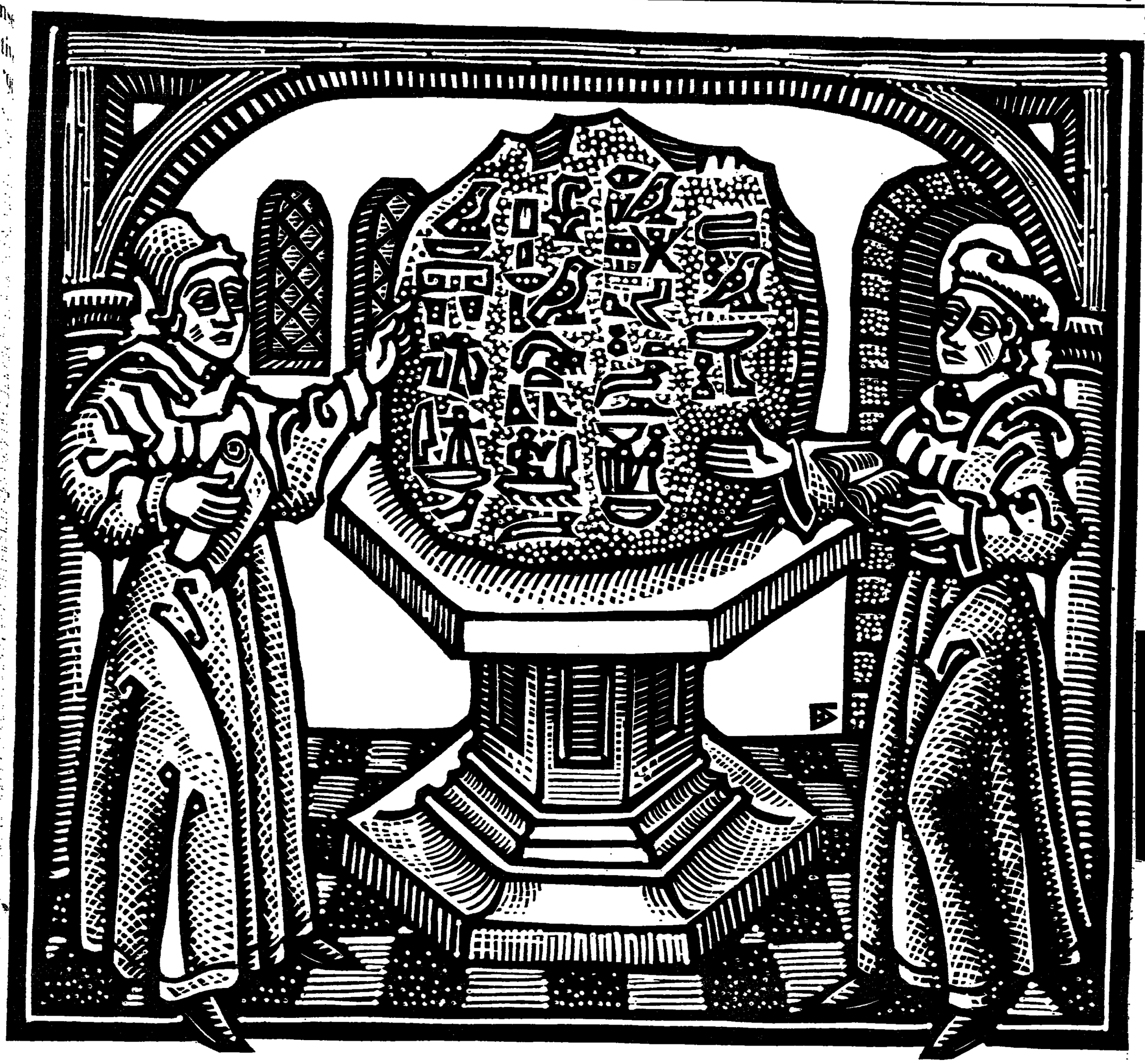
LONDON — There are indications in Bulgaria that important events are impending which will serve to define that country's attitude. A despatch from Bucarest says: "It is probable that an understanding will be concluded between Bulgaria and Roumania on the basis of the cession to the former of certain territory on the Danube. Roumania has shown that she is not opposed to such an agreement, and would be prepared to encourage Servia and Greece to make similar concessions to Bulgaria."

1940: Fatal Chain Letter

CHUNGKING — The existence of a "lucky chain" of "Kill Wang Ching-wei letters" was revealed in this Chinese capital today [March 25] when residents reported that they had received missives asking for contributions for a fund to finance the assassination of the Japanese-sponsored head of the new Chinese regime. The letters instructed those receiving them to send eleven copies to friends, asking for contributions of at least one yuan. Successful assassins are supposed to receive the total contributed, while the unsuccessful receive one percent of the total.



هكذا من الأصل



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Bell Atlantic

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 23

Dollar Straights

Governments/Supranationals

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
FBDB	8¾	91	97¾	9.66	+90
Farm Credit	11⅝	92	105½	9.49	+90
Farm Credit	7½	93	95⅛	9.65	+86
Farm Credit	7¾	96	92⅝	9.39	+85
Ferrovie Stato	8½	93	98.050	9.25	+48
Ferrovie Stato	9⅛	09	99⅝	9.16	+51
Fin Exp Cr	10¼	94	102	9.62	+84
Fin Exp Cr	10	99	97⅞	10.08	+138
Fin Exp Cr	8¾	92	98¼	9.55	+78
Fin Exp Cr	8½	92	98⅛	9.51	+102
Fin Exp Cr	9⅛	95	99⅝	9.40	+67
Finland	12¼	94	107½	9.53	+82
Finland	9¼	92	99	9.52	+76
Finland	7½	93	94	9.49	+81
Finland	9	96	98⅛	9.35	+59
Finland	7¾	96	93½	9.39	+65
Finland	7¾	97	97⅝	9.36	+60
Gaz De Fra	12¼	93	102½	9.83	+104
Gel Co	7¾	97	99⅝	9.48	+75
IADB	10⅛	95	104¼	9.38	+65
IADB	11	92	102	10.03	+126
IADB	9¾	95	101⅞	9.43	+69
IADB	7¾	96	91¾	9.48	+74
IADB	9⅛	09	100⅜	9.44	+76
IFC	8¼	93	96¼	9.45	+86
IFC	8¼	96	96⅛	9.47	+74
Iceland	12¾	92	101¾	10.44	+165
Ind Dev Bk Ind	10	94	99⅝	10.15	+142

Pounds

Issuer	Mat	Price
Abbey Nat	90	99½
Abbey Nat	00	99⅝
Abbey Nat	93	99⅝

Ecus

Issuer	Mat	Price
Bco Agricoltura	93	99⅛
Belgium May	99	99⅝
Bnp Aug	96	99⅝
Ccce Aug	96	99⅝
Cr Foncier	96	100
Eni	92	100
Ireland	97	99⅝
Pecorp Sept	97	99⅝
Renfe	94	99⅝
St-gobain	Pe	94

Floating Rate Notes

Dollars

Third World

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Astra Sa	14⅝	92	58	12.01	
Banobras	17¼	92	108	12.55	+376
Escom	11½	91	98	12.82	+403
Escom	12¼	91	98½	13.66	+487
Mexico	8¾	91	94	12.83	+404
PEMEX	17¾	94	115	4.22	-457
South Africa	12½	91	100¼	11.68	+289

Dollar Zeros

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 23.

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

The Daily Source for International Investors.



FROM SPACE EXPLORATION

Herald International Tribune.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1990

TO X-RAY EXPLORATION
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

EUROBONDS

Mixed Signals in a Rush To Buy DM Instruments

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Deutsche mark was the star currency on the international capital market last week, but investors emitted mixed signals about what they think of the future. There was great demand for equity warrants, indicating confidence in the world economy and the profit potential of industry.

There was also tremendous demand for floating-rate paper, which would appear to signal continuing concern about the likelihood of further rises in interest rates.

But there was some demand for fixed-coupon bonds, suggesting that some investors see long-term interest rates as having neared their peak.

Some investors seem to think rates will rise; others, that they have peaked

By far the most interesting, and possibly most important, of the new issues was Deutsche Bank's bond carrying warrants to buy shares in Daimler-Benz AG. The enthusiastic reception, which prompted the bank to increase the size of the issue by 100 million DM to 600 million DM, and questions about how the bank was covering its commitment to supply the shares, tended to dwarf the most significant aspect of the transaction: that the bank's paper is subordinated debt.

There is no market in West Germany for subordinated bank debt and Deutsche Bank is keen to establish one, but without having to pay a premium for it.

In contrast to the more usual senior debt, subordinated bonds, as the word indicates, rank lower in the line of creditors if the bank were ever to go bankrupt. The bank believes that would never happen and it thinks its investors should share that confidence — thus the unwillingness to pay more interest on subordinated debt than it would for senior debt.

The bank feels obliged to issue subordinated debt because the new rules measuring banks' capital adequacy and setting standards for how much capital banks must have allow such issues to be counted as quasi-capital. Equally important, this quasi-capital is much less costly to banks than other forms of capital.

Subordinated term debt is part of the so-called Tier 2 capital, or supplementary funds that can constitute up to 50 percent of core capital — equity and reserves.

UP TO NOW, the only subordinated debt Deutsche Bank has issued has been privately placed with domestic investors. By attaching equity warrants to its subordinated debt offering, Deutsche Bank deflected attention away from the subordination and at the same time established a benchmark against which future issues might be measured.

Separated from the warrants, which can and do subsequently trade independently, the Deutsche Bank bonds ended the week quoted at 93½. That put the yield on the 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 8 percent at 9.01 percent, just about equal to the level in current market conditions that the bank would expect to pay to raise senior debt.

The actual cost to the bank was only 7.01 percent, since the bonds were offered at a premium of 107 percent, meaning investors paid 1,070 DM for paper that will be redeemed at 1,000 DM (the bonds are actually denominated in units of 5,000 DM).

Investors gladly paid that 7 percent premium in order to get their hands on the three-year warrants, options to buy seven shares of Daimler at 1,000 DM each. The shares ended the week trading at 911 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, a mere 9.75 percent below the strike price of the option.

The package bond plus warrants ended the week trading at 121, compared with the issue price of 107. The warrants themselves were quoted at 206-210 DM.

Assuming all the warrants are exercised, investors will purchase 840,000 Daimler shares, equal to 1.7 percent of the company's total equity.

Deutsche Bank officials emphasized that these shares were not coming out of its strategic 28 percent holding of Daimler stock. There was no indication of when, or at what price it had amassed this additional holding. The shares last year traded as low as 636 DM. The bank would only say that it had accumulated a trading position in the stock when it was very cheap, which it is willing to unload.

The other star of the week was a 10-year floating-rate note from Lufthansa, the airline that is 70 percent owned by the West German government. The size of the issue was increased twice, to a total of 1.2 billion DM. Interest is set at the six-month interbank offered rate, which currently is 8⅝ percent.

The demand for the Lufthansa paper prompted the Finnish bank, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, to issue 500 million DM of 10-year floaters at less generous terms than Lufthansa. The interest rate is identical, but KOP's paper was offered at a premium of 100.10,

See EURO, Page 11

Orders Drop for U.S. Tools

February Decline Third in a Row

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The slowing of the U.S. economy and the continued troubles of the automotive industry led to a 3.4 percent decline in new orders for American-made machine tools in February, an industry association said in a report for release Monday.

It was the third consecutive monthly decline in orders.

The Association for Manufacturing Technology, the trade association for the machine-tool industry, said that orders declined to $194.5 million, from $201.3 million in January.

The February total was down 31 percent from the $281.9 million in new orders in February 1989.

"This is an industry that is closely tied to economic growth," said Robert F.McCarthy, an analyst with Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago. "And because the economy is slowing, the machine-tool industry is directly affected. Because of uncertainty about the economy, companies are delaying their buying of new machinery. And the auto industry is still in a slowdown, which affects the order rate of new machine tools."

Machine tools are power-driven devices that cut or shape metal parts used in a variety of products, from appliances and vehicles to aircraft and construction materials. The strength of machine-tool orders generally reflects the strength of industrial production, and economists consider their sales patterns to be important indicators of capital spending by manufacturers.

The level of orders from foreign customers declined 11.2 percent in February, and analysts said that was a sign of the strengthening dollar.

"We are seeing a pause in domestic business activity as manufacturers weigh their investment needs for the 1990s," said Albert W. Moore, president of the association. "There is concern about U.S. interest rates and the effects of higher rates in Japan and West Germany."

U.S. Coffee Roasters Raise Prices Despite Prospect of Near-Term Fall

By Elizabeth M. Fowler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two leading U.S. coffee companies have recently raised prices, despite economic changes in Brazil, the leading exporter, that indicate a short-term decline in costs.

Two weeks ago, before Brazil's new president took office and ordered dramatic changes to attack rampant inflation, Folgar's, a division of Procter & Gamble Co., announced a sharp increase in the price it charges stores for its coffees.

Last week, Maxwell House, a unit of Philip Morris Cos. and the largest U.S. roaster, decided on a similar increase, but did not announce it. "Nobody asked us until now," a spokesman said.

Both roasters said they would go ahead with the increases even though some traders believe the Brazilian economic changes could lead to lower export prices in the short term.

The country's new president, Fernando Collor de Mello, who took office on March 15, has already taken steps to rein in inflation. These include abolishing the Brazilian Coffee Institute, which controls the coffee trade. The Institute will now have to dispose of the estimated 17 million 132-pound (59.4-kilogram) bags of coffee that it has in storage.

Analysts said that in the shorter term, the move should help bring down the price of coffee, which had surged earlier this year to eight-month highs partly because of uncertainty about shipments from Brazil and other major exporters.

But over the longer term, problems in Brazil and other coffee exporting nations and an increasing demand for scarcer high-grade coffee, could boost prices again, industry observers said.

Prices of coffee had plunged last July, when the world's coffee-producing nations and the major importers agreed to suspend export quotas under the International Coffee Organization.

From a high of $1.5025 on Jan. 3, 1989, the May coffee contract plunged as low as 72.75 cents a pound on Oct. 9, according to Commodity Research Bureau figures. Since Mr. Collor's moves were announced, coffee futures prices for May delivery have fallen about 6 cents.

On Friday, May prices closed at 89.3 cents a pound on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, off 4.3 cents for the day.

In addition to closing the coffee institute, Mr. Collor has also introduced a new currency with floating foreign-exchange rates and put limits on bank withdrawals.

Coffee traders say the actions will probably increase Brazilian sales in the short term, as growers and others try to raise cash.

As recently as two weeks ago, prices were more than $1 a pound, in part because many of Brazil's growers were hoarding their coffee supplies. Even individuals there had invested in bags of coffee as a way to combat inflation, which was measured at 2,571 percent over the last 12 months.

One result was an artificial coffee shortage in some markets, such as the United States, that depend heavily on Brazil. But many analysts note that there is no worldwide coffee shortage to explain the steep rise either in futures or by roasters.

Bernard Savaiko, vice president of PaineWebber Inc., said prices would eventually rise as the roasters buy additional supplies of high-quality coffee, which is what many consumers have been purchasing.

Traders have been kept guessing by international uncertainty.

Colombia, the major supplier of high-quality beans for the United States, has already sold most of its exportable coffee for this season, which is one reason why this coffee is going up in price.

Another exporter, Mexico, which had oversold its coffee harvest to the export markets, had to buy upto 400,000 bags from other countries for internal use and to meet other commitments.

In addition, there have been reports of civil unrest in the Ivory Coast, which exports coffee to Europe. The reports alarmed European roasters, whose purchases put pressure on prices.

U.K. Rate Rise Is a Possibility, Major Suggests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — John Major, chancellor of the Exchequer, said Sunday that he could not rule out a further rise in British interest rates, though he expected to be able to lower rates — now 15 percent — by mid-1991.

"My expectation is that both inflation and, therefore, with it interest rates, will be materially lower at the beginning of next year," Mr. Major said in a television interview with British Broadcasting Corp.

In another broadcast, the chancellor said the government's tax and monetary policies were showing signs of curbing inflation, but added he could be forced to raise interest rates above the current 15 percent if economic conditions showed that higher borrowing costs were required.

"The possibility of interest rates going up or down is always there," Mr. Major told the TV-AM morning news program. "The budget has never been framed that can guarantee that interest rates will stay at their present level."

Britain's inflation rate has sat stubbornly at 7.7 percent, despite the government's high-interest policy, and economists say it could climb as high as 9 percent.

Mr. Major said in his budget statement earlier this month that inflation is worse in Britain than in other countries because of heavy borrowing and consumer spending.

"I have no reservations at all about the budget judgment I made," said Mr. Major, whose first budget met with a gloomy reaction from financial markets, which considered the package too weak to tackle economic problems.

Since the budget plan was announced, the British pound has been under pressure. It fell last week to $1.6045 from $1.6250 and to 2.7453 Deutsche marks from 2.7513 DM the week before.

"We will see whether I am correct or not," he said. "But nobody can say that events won't occur that won't force you to alter interest rates." *(Reuters, AP)*

■ ERM Move Seen in 1991

Britain's Secretary for Wales, Peter Walker, said he expected Britain to join the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System next year, Reuters reported.

But a spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Mr. Walker's forecast was a personal one and that the government would have to take account of inflation and the situation in Eastern Europe before setting a firm date for joining the mechanism.

Oil-Producing States Expect Weaker Market in 2d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUSCAT, Oman — A meeting of OPEC officials with their counterparts from 12 noncartel oil-producing nations agreed that prices would weaken in the second quarter, but not dramatically, OPEC's secretary general, Subroto, said Sunday.

"In the third and fourth quarter, the market will strengthen," he added.

A study prepared by Oman for the meeting said supply in the second quarter would exceed demand due to seasonal factors, which might push price levels down.

Surplus supply, which has already pushed prices below the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' $18 a barrel reference price, has resulted because some OPEC members are producing more than their quotas. The group's output was close to 24 million barrels per day in March, compared with its 22.086 million barrel ceiling.

"The idea of the meeting was the meeting of minds," Mr. Subroto told reporters, adding that it had not been intended to make any policy decisions.

In addition to officials from OPEC, the conference included independent producers such as the Soviet Union and Norway, the U.S. oil-producing states of Alaska and Texas and the Canadian province of Alberta.

Mr. Subroto said that over the longer term, delegates expected world crude oil demand to grow about 3.2 percent to 3.3 percent per year. But he said there also were differences of opinion on that subject. Nonetheless, he said, "everybody was optimistic."

Mr. Subroto also confirmed that OPEC had switched its May 25 meeting to Geneva from Vienna, where it was to have been held until Austria protested Iraq's execution of an Iranian-born journalist, Farzad Bazoft.

Mr. Subroto would only say that the transfer had been made at the request of "certain" OPEC members.

The Austrian government canceled a meeting between Economy Minister Wolfgang Schmessel and Iraq's oil minister Issam Chalabi, scheduled for March 16 or 17 in Vienna, to protest the execution in Baghdad March 15 of Mr. Bazoft, who held British residence papers and worked for The Observer newspaper.

At the Muscat meeting, OPEC officials also agreed to study further the impact of new technology and environmental concerns on the future of oil. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

■ Kuwait Chemical Plant

Kuwait's top planners on Saturday approved a $2 billion petrochemical complex aimed at increasing the Gulf state's revenue by boosting exports of refined products, Reuters reported from Kuwait.

The eight-plant project, approved by the supreme planning council, is expected to be open to international bidding.

The new complex, which will use ample domestic naphtha and natural gas as feedstocks, could start producing by 1994, industry experts say.

The complex will produce low- and high-density polyethylene, ethylene glycol, polystyrene, styrene monomer, styrene butadiene and aromatics.

Officials said it would spawn several associated industries and reduce Kuwait's dependence on crude oil exports.

Kuwait has an extensive downstream network.

Pretoria Seen as Key To African Growth

By Dave Clemens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The advent of a new political order in South Africa will be a "highly important economic event" for the continent that will overturn pessimistic forecasts of economic growth, the president of the African Development Bank said over the weekend.

The official, Babacar Ndiaye, said that as a result of moves toward black political participation initiated by South Africa's president, Frederik W. De Klerk, a new stability in that country was "on the horizon" and was likely to come about in the next year or two.

"A South Africa integrated into a free trade zone in that region could be a motor for development in the whole of southern Africa and, why not, continuing into the other regions of Africa," said Mr. Ndiaye, who is from Senegal.

"The owners of capital in South Africa, who for the most part are white Africans, will see along the way, and even very rapidly if their analysts work it out on their computers, that they will earn much more, their investments will be much more profitable and safer in this perspective" of peace in the region "than if they continue to invest in arming themselves," Mr. Ndiaye said.

In an interview, the development bank official estimated that $10 billion a year was being wasted in southern Africa on defense costs and because of the effects of war.

"Imagine for a moment that this $10 billion were no longer the cost of destruction but were employed in new investment. This by itself would be a highly important, dynamic element," Mr. Ndiaye said.

He took issue with forecasts of slow African growth in a recent World Bank report.

"Their prognosis, which excludes South Africa and Africa north of the Sahara, is condemned immediately by the facts," the African Development Bank head said. "Africa cannot be cut up into pieces like that."

"Anyone who wants to project African growth over the next 30 years cannot ignore, or leave in the shadows, a South Africa reintegrated into the rest of Africa, or cooperation with the countries of northern Africa," he said. "I think that these two phenomena will totally upset their projections."

The north African countries — Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco — are among the members of the African Development Bank, a multinational lending institution whose headquarters are in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Swiss Launch Probe At Kopp-Linked Firm

Reuters

ZURICH — Switzerland is investigating whether a trading firm, of which the husband of former Justice Minister Elisabeth Kopp was vice chairman, laundered drug profits, legal authorities said Sunday.

The Zurich district attorney, Hans Baumgartner, said he was leading the inquiry into Shakarchi Trading AG, a gold and currency company run by Mohamed Shakarchi, a Lebanese who emigrated to Switzerland in 1976.

Shakarchi Trading has repeatedly denied published charges that it helped to launder more than $1 billion said to have been channeled through Switzerland by an international drugs ring dubbed the "Lebanese Connection."

Hans Kopp, the former justice minister's husband, told a Paris court this month that he had never laundered drug profits. He was suing a French magazine that had accused him of handling drug money.

Switzerland's highest court cleared Mr. Kopp's wife last month of violating official secrecy by telephoning him in October 1988 to warn him to leave Shakarchi Trading because it was suspected of involvement in the drug trade.

The court accepted that she had no way of knowing the information came from inside her ministry. The affair forced her to resign in January 1989.

Mr. Baumgartner told the Swiss News Agency that justice authorities in other countries would be asked to help his inquiry, which might be widened later to look into other offenses or people.

Legal sources said Zurich's authorities had not taken action against Shakarchi earlier because they doubted if a prosecution could succeed under Swiss law.

CURRENCY RATES

March 23

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	F.F.	N.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.92	3.0885	1.1254	0.3339	0.1528 *	—	5.426 *	1.2764	1.2477 *
Brussels(a)	35.3975	56.74	20.7415	6.152	2.8171 *	18.4335	—	23.524	0.229
Frankfurt	1.706	2.737	—	0.2967	0.1358 *	0.8887	4.822 *	1.1234	1.035 *
London (b)	1.6045	—	2.7453	9.2208	2.819.50	3.8895	56.72	2.4945	345.575
Milan	1,256.75	2,014.90	736.47	218.46	—	654.49	35.509	831.40	8.138
New York(c)	—	1.601 b	1.714	5.7735	1,268.75	1.929	35.355	1.521	154.205
Paris	5.754	9.227	3.371	—	0.4579 *	2.996	0.1626	3.8955	3.721 *
Tokyo	155.10	248.47	90.84	26.98	0.7234	80.87	4.39	102.44	—
Zurich	1.5103	2.4237	0.8855	0.2626	0.7204 *	0.7865	4.2692 *	—	0.976 *
1 ECU	1.1944	0.7453	2.8915	6.8751	1,501.98	2.2948	42.2974	1.8054	184.395
1 SDR	1.2972	0.8085	2.213	7.464	N.Q.	2.4916	45.9173	1.9601	201.064

*Closings in London and Zurich. fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5399.9	Fin. markka	4.015	Mex. peso	2769.00	S. Afr. rand	2.58
Austral. $	1.3408	Greek droc.	162.30	N. Zealand $	1.7229	Soviet ruble*	0.6081
Austr. schil.	11.99	Hong Kong $	7.812	Phs. peso*	5.2975	Spain. peseta	109.25
Canadian $	1.1757	Indian rupee	17.09	Norw. krone	6.603	Swed. krona	6.159
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Indo. rupiah	1828.00	Pak. rupee	22.43	Taiwan $	26.43
Danish krone	6.5185	Irish £	0.64	Port. escudo	150.00	Thai baht	25.86
Egypt. pound	2.6383	Israeli shek.	1.96	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2450.95
		Kuwaiti dinar	0.293	Sing. $	1.8802	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.728	S. Kor. won	699.90	Venez. bolív.	43.80

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5933	1.5838	1.5756	Canadian dollar	1.1805	1.1805	1.1897
Japanese yen	154.22	154.11	153.99	Swiss franc	1.5116	1.5108	1.5101
Deutsche mark	1.7068	1.7054	1.7054				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Mar. 23	Mar. 16	Chge
United States			
DJ Indus.	2,704.28	2,741.22	—1.35 %
DJ Util.	213.72	217.49	—1.77 %
DJ Trans.	1,170.87	1,156.33	+1.21 %
S & P 100	318.55	322.94	—1.36 %
S & P 500	337.22	341.91	—1.37 %
S & P Ind	381.34	396.40	—3.80 %
NYSE Cp	185.45	187.92	—1.31 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,283.90	2,263.90	+0.88 %
FT 30	1,795.10	1,789.40	+0.32 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	30,372.00	32,616.00	—6.88 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,932.12	1,889.69	+2.25 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	2,974.16	2,886.46	+3.04 %
World			
MSCIP	478.60	499.70	—4.22 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	Mar. 23	Mar. 16
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8 3/16	8 3/16
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Japan		
Discount	5¼	4¼
Call money	6 11/32	6 29/32
3-month interbank	7 14/32	7½
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	7½	7.85
3-month interbank	8.40	8.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15.00	14 15/16
3-month interbank	15½	15¼

Gold	Mar. 23	Mar. 16	Chge
London p.m. fix $	393.50	400.65	—1.79 %



THERE'S A SIDE TO NOMURA KNOWN ONLY TO A VERY FEW.
A PRIVATE SWISS BANK WHICH CAN DRAW ON NOMURA'S WORLDWIDE RESOURCES.
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 23.

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			3808	33	29¾	30	—1
ABS s	.32	4.4	158	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ¾
ACC Cp	.16	1.7	855	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ¾
ADC			1719	22¾	21½	21½	— ¾
ADT			7774	30½	29½	30¼	
AEL			182	6	5	5¼	— ¼
AEP s			41	15½	14½	15	
AIRCOA			19	1			
ALC h			1030	1			
ASK			3617	9½	9	9¼	— ½
AST			21021	18	15¾	17¼	+1
C							
CB&T F	.70	3.7	132	19	18	19	+ ¾
CCA			540	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	
CCAIR			989	4	3½	3⅝	
CCB s	1.44	3.9	40	37½	36½	36½	—1¼
D							
D&N Fn	.60	5.6	176	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
DBA			980	4¾	3¾	4	— ¾
DDI			147	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
DEP			828	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ¼

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Sanwa Australia	$25	1997	libor	100		Interest will be the 6-month Libor in first 2 years and a fixed 10% thereafter. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.10%. (Sanwa Int'l.)
CM Investments	$ 70	2001	¼	99.35	—	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $100,000. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Sansollis-Osake-Sankki	DM 500	2000	libor	100.10	99.85	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Redeemable and callable at par in 1995. Fees 0.15%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Lufthansa Int'l Finance	DM 1,200	2000	libor	100	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1994. Fees 0.20%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Woolwich Equitable Building Society	£ 150	1995	1/16	100	—	Over 3-month Libor in first 2 years and 0.10 over thereafter. Redeemable at par in 1992. Fees 0.08%. (Hambros Bank.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Sanwa Australia	$ 25	2000	10	102	—	Callable at par in 1992. Fees 2%. (Sanwa Int'l.)
World Bank	DM 500	2000	6¾	100¾	99.13	Noncallable. Fees 1¾%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Interfinance Crédit National	FF 500	1992	10⅝	100.45	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Daimler Benz Int'l Finance	lit. 100,000	1995	13¼	101	99.13	Noncallable. Fees 1¾%. (Banco di Roma.)
British Gas Int'l Finance	ECU 100	1993	11	101.575	100.20	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
General Motors	ECU 100	1994	11⅛	101⅜	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	ECU 150	1995	10¾	101.70	99.83	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Paribas.)
Toronto-Dominion Bank (Cayman Islands)	C$ 100	1993	13	101.90	100.80	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (ScotiaMcLeod.)
Council of Europe	Aus$ 75	1991	15	101.10	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Commerzbank.)
GMAC Australia Finance	Aus$ 50	1993	15¼	102	100.55	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank.)
C. Itoh Int'l Finance	¥ 10,000	1994	7½	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Meiji Brand Milk Products	$150	1994	2⅜	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,189 yen per share and at 153.60 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. Reduced from $200 million. (Daiwa Europe.)
Deutsche Bank	DM 600	2000	8	107	121.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark bond with 7 three-year warrants, each exercisable into one share of Daimler-Benz AG at 1,000 marks per share, an 11% premium. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)

Fed Likely To Leave Rates Alone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's policy makers will meet this week to determine the course of U.S. monetary policy, but recent economic data suggest they will be in no position to change U.S. interest rates.

Although the danger of recession has eased, the economy remains vulnerable. Economists said that, coupled with an underlying inflation rate of 4.5 percent, will make Fed policy-makers reluctant to change course.

Meanwhile, President George Bush's nominee to fill a vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board, Assistant Treasury Secretary David W. Mullins Jr., signaled Friday at his confirmation hearing that any expectation he would push for lower rates, something the Bush administration is known to favor, is wrong.

"I would not disagree with the current policy," he said. "The current policy has relatively high real rates. I think that is having a moderating effect on inflation, and I hope that will lead to lower rates."

The policy-making Federal Open Market Committee, composed of seven Fed board members and five regional bank presidents, is scheduled to meet on Tuesday.

"I think they are going to sit tight until they see more evidence about which way the economy is going," said Lawrence Chimerine, senior economist with the WEFA Group.

The latest survey by Federal Reserve regional banks said the economy was expanding at a slow pace but the motor industry was vulnerable. But a rebound in car sales helped durable-goods orders up in February. *(Reuters, WP, NYT)*

Banks' Terms Still Favor the Big Few

A Hunger for Quality Assets Makes for a Contradiction

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite much talk and some evidence that banks are demanding higher returns on internationally syndicated loans, exceptions continue to be made for highly rated corporate borrowers.

Although bankers claim that the new rules measuring capital adequacy require them to earn not less than 25 basis points, or one quarter of a percentage point, on their lending operations, this minimum appears to be applied only to less-than-prime borrowers — corporate as well as governmental.

The apparent contradiction between words and deeds, bankers said, is a reflection both of how hungry they are for quality assets and how fearful they are of fouling relations with important clients.

This, bankers add, explains the very favorable conditions accorded to French state-owned Rhône-Poulenc in its $1.5 billion loan to help finance the purchase of a majority stake in Rorer Group Inc. of the United States.

Details made public last week show that the loan is being syndicated as two operations, a seven-year facility of $1.2 billion and a two-year credit of $400 million. Banks are obliged to participate in both, with 75 percent of the commitment in the seven-year facility and 25 percent in the smaller, shorter credit.

Interest on the seven-year loan is set at 15 basis points over the London interbank offered rate for the

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

first three years and 20 basis points over Libor in the final four years.

The charge on the two-year credit is 12.5 basis points over Libor. On both portions, Rhône-Poulenc will be pay a commitment fee of 6.25 basis points on any undrawn amount.

The four banks arranging the loan are Société Générale, Barclays Bank, Chase Investment Bank and Royal Bank of Canada.

The terms, one of the arranging bankers privately admitted, "are not highly profitable." But confidence is high that syndication will proceed smoothly because "there is a scarcity of good names in the market as well as a flight to quality by banks loaded with highly leveraged" and much riskier debt on their books.

BTR PLC, the British industrial conglomerate, has also squeezed out what bankers call very fine terms on a one-year loan of $1.5 billion to finance its contested takeover offer of Norton Co. of the United States. If drawn, the interest is set at 15 basis points over LIBOR. If the bid fails and the line is not drawn, bankers will collect a commitment fee of 4 basis points.

Barclays, which is arranging the syndication, said that "the response has been extremely encouraging."

Another example of tight pricing is a multiple-option facility that Deutsche Bank is syndicating on behalf of Atlas Copco. The Swedish company will pay an annual facility fee of 5 basis points, while drawings on the credit will cost the company 12.5 basis points over Libor and an additional 4 basis points if more than half the amount is used.

In Asia, Industrial Finance Corp. of India has named Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Sanwa Bank to arrange a $100 million, eight-year loan. Interest is set at 25 basis points over Libor and front-end fees range up to 30 basis points for banks underwriting $10 million.

Bankers in Hong Kong, though complaining of resistance to such a relatively low margin, were confident of successful syndication, since there is little new competing business.

The actual cost of the loan to India will be substantially less than the stated terms, since IFCI has sold a currency option to convert the loan into Swiss francs.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Mar. 21	Mar. 14
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	9.47	9.58
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	9.41	9.33
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	9.32	9.34
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	14.92	14.77
Swiss francs, less than 5 yrs	11.31	11.34
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.81	12.67
Danish krone, less than 5 yrs	12.09	12.16
ECU, 8 yrs & over	10.89	11.06
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	11.09	11.25
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	12.84	12.88
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	15.68	15.29
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.46	13.54
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.00	7.00
Yen, less than 5 yrs	6.98	6.88

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

March 23

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nom'l	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nom'l
Straights	79.20	265.00	2,361.80	590.40
Convert.	—	7.10	—	—
FRNs	20.00	203.50	25.00	889.20
ECP	3,658.60	1,376.10	8,068.70	1,879.90
Total	3,757.80	1,951.70	10,455.50	3,359.60

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nom'l	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nom'l
Straights	4,367.60	9,764.30	20,844.90	12,508.30
Convert.	129.10	486.50	597.20	244.80
FRNs	1,068.90	1,291.50	4,955.50	4,029.20
ECP	3,597.80	2,804.00	2,546.90	2,504.30
Total	9,162.60	14,546.30	28,146.60	20,271.30

Source: Euroclear; Cedel.

Libor Rates

March 23

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8 7/16	8½	8 11/16
Deutsche mark	7 15/16	8⅛	8⅛
Pound sterling	15¼	15½	15
			11/16
French franc	10¼	10½	10⅝
ECU	10¼	10⅜	11 1/16
Yen	8	7⅝	7⅞

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

March 23

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
29.02.92	99 26/32	99 28/32	8.60	8.62
15.02.93	99 15/32	99 17/32	8.58	8.61
31.12.93	96 28/32	96 30/32	8.61	8.66
15.05.95	99 26/32	99 28/32	8.53	8.60
15.01.97	97	97 2/32	8.59	8.64
15.02.00	99 27/32	99 29/32	8.52	8.57
15.02.06	106 4/32	106 8/32	8.66	8.68
15.02.20	100 4/32	100 6/32	8.49	8.54

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

March 23

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.49 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.67 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	6.08 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	10.26 %

Source : New York Times.

EURO: *Uncertain Star*

(Continued from first finance page)

mpared to the par pricing on fthansa; the underwriting comssion was 15 basis points, five s than Lufthansa paid.

The justification for the differ-es, managers said, was an asmption that placing the KOP paer would be easier because banks prepared to fill their standing dit lines with other banks with ating-rate notes, whereas this es not apply to corporate debt. ddition, at the end of five years lders can request redemption or DP may call the issue.

Nevertheless, word in the market s that the KOP paper was mov-slowly.

In the fixed-coupon sector, the orld Bank issued 500 million DM 10-year bonds priced at 100¾ d carrying a coupon of 8¾ per-t for a yield of 8.64 percent. The ue came into the market as West rman government bond prices re rallying, creating the impres-n that bond rates had perhaps ·ked.

The view was short-lived, follow-g reports out of Bonn that the vernment's plan for monetary ion with East Germany includes nverting East German wages and nsions at a one-to-one exchange te. This rekindled market fears out the costs of unification and e possible inflationary conse-ences of rehabilitating the East rman economy.

Ten-year West German bonds ded trading in Frankfurt yielding 47 percent, but a subsequent sell-f in the London futures market llowing the report from Bonn shed the yield back up to 8.58 rcent. And the Deutsche mark eakened against the dollar; from 7050 DM, the U.S. currency rose 1.7110 DM in London and finhed in New York at 1.7140 DM.

The mid-week rally in German nd prices, and new swap opportnities tied to the Italian governent's domestic issuance of paper enominated in European currency nits, prompted British Gas, Genal Motors and the Austrian Konollbank to tap the ECU market. ut traders said there was only te-id response from investors and at underwriters were left with bstantial amounts of the new isues.

In the dollar sector, Morgan tanley offered $70 million of high-leveraged debt repackaged as oating-rate notes, in the name of CM Investments. The package arries a triple-A credit rating, hanks to a guarantee from Federal Guarantee Insurance Co. Purchasers have no idea which highly leveraged loans constitute the portfolio f YCM.

The package pays interest of ⅛-oint over the London interbank ffered rate and was offered at a iscount of 99.35 to yield some 35 asis points over Libor. As the only o-manager was New Japan Securiies, traders assumed most of the aper was sold to investors in Japan, but Morgan Stanley officials aid that it is "an incorrect assumption."

Nomura this week is expected to ffer an even larger repackaging — ome $800 million-worth — of ighly leveraged bank debt.

Greater Europe Fund Completes Offering

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — The G.T. Greater Europe Fund has completed an initial public offering of 16 million shares priced at $15 each, the fund announced.

The newly organized, closed-end management investment company said the offering should raise some $240 million for investments in the expanding European marketplace.

Seeking Riches From the Junkyard

By Carole Gould
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Skittish investors should stay out of today's junk bond market, analysts said. But conditions are ideal for so-called bottom fishers, the hardy souls with a strong tolerance for risk who scout for bargains in the ruins.

According to Thomas J. Herzfeld, a Miami-based investment adviser, high-yielding bond closed-end funds are the best bargains in today's junk market.

Prices of closed-end funds, which trade on major exchanges like common stock, are set by supply and demand, with fund shares trading at a premium or discount to the value of the bonds in their portfolios.

Because of the battering taken by the junk-bond market, many closed-end junk funds are trading at prices lower than the value of the bonds in their portfolios. And because many of the bonds held by the funds have been discounted, too, some funds are selling for what Mr. Herzfeld calls a double discount.

Many of the closed-end junk bond funds came to market in the last two years and prices have fallen on each wave of bad news: the RJR Nabisco downgrade, the fall of Campeau, the Drexel bankruptcy.

Some prices now are down more than 50 percent.

"When sellers panic, the odds are tipped in favor of the buyers," said Mr. Herzfeld, who specializes in closed-end fund investment and analysis.

Of course, not everyone thinks closed-end junk funds are such good deals. Some analysts, worried that prices on publicly traded junk bond funds will fall even more, still warn investors to stay away.

They say that even if the economic picture is brighter than it was late last year, when the junk market collapsed, many junk-bond issuers may still have trouble repaying debt because of industry- or company-specific problems.

But there are bargains in closed-end funds for investors who like risk, analysts say.

Mr. Herzfeld said the best deals are funds that hold about 30 percent to 40 percent of junk bonds. That is because some investors who usually buy investment-grade funds got sloppy and bought funds that had some junk; when they realized that, they dumped their shares.

That depressed the prices of funds with only moderate amounts of junk. As a result, paradoxically, prices are now lower for funds that hold higher-quality issues than for those loaded with junk.

Right now, Mr. Herzfeld likes Prudential Strategic Income Fund Inc. Managers of the fund, which sells near a 6 percent discount, have announced a meeting this summer to consider converting to an open-end mutual fund.

Management supports that move, Mr. Herzfeld said, so it is likely to pass. If it does, investors who bought the fund at a discount pick up a bonus: the difference between the discount and the full net asset value of their shares.

Because of their big discounts, he also likes Putnam's Master Income Trust and Master Intermediate Income Trust.

Andrew A. Davis, an associate analyst with PaineWebber, favors the Oppenheimer Multi-Sector Income Trust, which holds about one-third of its portfolio in junk bond issues.

The fund came to market at a premium in January 1989 but pulled back from the junk market soon afterward, a move that Mr. Davis calls "tremendous foresight."

But because it halved its junk-bond holdings, the fund had to cut its dividend and the price of its shares fell to a discount.

Economic Data Bring Modest Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury bond prices ended the week with modest gains amid economic news that some analysts said boded well for lower interest rates.

The bellwether 30-year bond, the 8.5 percent issue that matures in February 2020, rose 20/32 of a point, to 100 5/32. Its yield fell to 8.49 percent from 8.54 percent.

The market was mildly encouraged by a government report Friday on durable-goods orders for February. The 3.3 percent rise, though following a 10.7 percent drop in January, was below expectations.

With continuing economic sluggishness, the Federal Reserve Board presumably would not push interest rates higher.

John Lonski, senior analyst for Moody's Investors Service, said the durable-goods report "suggests that in the not-too-distant future there may be enough slack to allow the Fed to ease monetary policy."

He said lower-than-anticipated mid-March auto sales, reported Friday, showed big-ticket consumer spending "remains, at best, flat." This encourages companies to reduce prices, stemming inflation and giving Fed policymakers leeway to bring down short-term interest rates, Mr. Lonski said.

But there is no guarantee they will do so. William Brachfeld, an executive vice president of Daiwa Securities America Inc., said top Fed officials regard the economy as stable and look for growth near 2 percent in this quarter. "It's pretty clear the Fed is going to stay put," he said.

Also tending to minimize the possibility that the central bank would raise rates was inflation news.

Figures released in the middle of the week showed the consumer price index up 0.5 percent. But if the volatile food, energy and apparel prices were discounted, the rise was only 0.2 percent, said Philip Braverman, chief economist and senior vice president of DKB Securities Corp. DKB is the U.S. arm of the world's largest bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan.

Such news was "much more supportive of a more positive longer-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

term outlook for the bond market," Mr. Braverman said.

He said that if interest rates were to rise, they could push the economy towards a recession, which in the long run would provide a boost to bond prices.

But traders were extremely nervous and unwilling to take significant positions because of several factors that developed during the week, dealers said.

Reports that the Bank of Japan planned to issue dollar-denominated bonds as part of a plan to support the yen unsettled the U.S. fixed-income market. Late Friday, Tokyo officials dismissed the report as nonsense. Nicholas F. Brady, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said he did not discuss such instruments with Ryutaro Hashimoto, the Japanese finance minister, when they met Friday.

"Another concern," one dealer said, "was the under-the-table sales of short-term Treasury notes by the Fed all this week. The Fed will use the proceeds to try to keep the dollar from rising further. A weak dollar doesn't bode well for the market in dollar-denominated debt."

Under-the-table sales is a trade phrase for private deals between the Fed and other central banks.

Because Japanese investment houses were active buyers of Treasury debt last week, many traders said they feared the purchases were for dressing up their accounts before the end of the Japanese fiscal year on March 31.

If so, the nervous traders feared, the buyers might unload these securities after April 1.

Mr. Braverman of DKB said, "These fears are not only unwarranted, but plain nonsense. The Japanese do engage in window-dressing accounts, but they are basically in for the long haul and are highly unlikely to unload paper unless they have a profit. They do not like to take losses." *(UPI, NYT)*

6 U.S. Firms To Start Bond Pricing Service

Reuters

NEW YORK — Six U.S. securities firms are expected to announce soon the formation of an electronic information service that will quote bond prices.

The six firms will make an announcement within the coming three weeks on the type of information they will be offering, said Robert Hillyard, a spokesman for Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc.

Booz Allen has been drawing up a business structure for the new company, according to market sources.

The firms include Goldman, Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley Group Inc., Salomon Inc., First Boston Inc., a Citicorp subsidiary and Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., sources said.

The information sold will likely include bond prices, and may include market news stories now sold by other services. What the arrangement will be to offer news is not yet known.

With profit margins slender, the firms feel they may profit from selling information they themselves generate, sources said.

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YEN: *Failure of U.S. Talks Leaves Japanese Currency Exposed to Politics and Markets*

(Continued from Page 1)

desire by the U.S. government to use the inflation danger to Japan as a "crowbar to force fundamental, structural economic reforms." Only then, he said, could Washington be expected to help Japan strengthen the yen.

"Japan has got to go it alone with higher interest rates," said Brendan Brown, London-based analyst for Mitsubishi Finance International.

Mr. Potts, advocating a 0.75-point increase in the Bank of Japan's discount rate following last week's one-point rise, to 5.25 percent, acknowledged that such a big move might appear to be economic "overkill." He added, however, that in the current "crisis of confidence some monetary overkill is needed."

He said he doubted whether the additional increase would have severe repurcussions on the Japanese economy, since the subsequent recovery of the yen and the boost to domestic confidence would be important offsets to the depressive cost of higher money rates.

Beyond the reaction to the absence of any substantive announcement after the meeting, analysts expressed perplexity about what prompted the meeting.

"They couldn't have expected the United States to lower interest rates," Mr. de Vries observed, as the U.S. Treasury itself has been unable to get the Federal Reserve Board to loosen monetary policy and nudge rates down given the relatively high rate of U.S. inflation.

Market rumors Friday that the Japanese would seek Washington's concurrence for issues of dollar bonds by Japan were given little credence by analysts, as such a move would only complicate the U.S. government's need to finance its budget deficit and risk driving up American interest rates.

In any event, Mr. Brady told newsmen that talk of such a plan "never came up" and Mr. Hashimoto said he had not heard of the plan.

Mr. Hashimoto's leaving the meeting empty handed, said Mr. Potts, "could deepen the impression of a serious malaise in Tokyo and lead to a renewed weakening of the yen."

On Friday, buoyed by rumors of the bond issue and by speculators unwinding positions ahead of the meeting, the dollar receded to 152.80 yen, but then recovered to 154.30.

Analysts do not rule out the possibility that trading this week could open with speculators taking profits on the 7.5 percent rise of the dollar since the end of February.

The meeting next week of all Group of Seven finance ministers in Paris may also temper the mood of speculators to immediately renew their attack against the yen.

In addition, selling pressure against the yen is expected to abate, as Tokyo sources report that the Ministry of Finance has begun leaning on insurance companies to halt their purchases of dollars.

But these moves, as well the likelihood of stepped-up intervention, are given little chance of lasting success in firming the yen so long as "the mentality in the market is one of a policy muddle in Tokyo," Mr. Potts said.

The appearance of muddle intensified last week when, despite the one-point increase in the discount rate, short-term interest rates actually declined by 0.375 point. Normally, money-market rates should have moved up.

Analysts said they believed the central bank effectively countermanded the effect of the discount-rate rise by supplying abundant liquidity to the market out of fear that a sharp tightening in rates this close to the end of the March 31 fiscal year could provoke a "financial accident."

Starting April 1, money market rates are expected to move up, but by then it may be too late.

"The Bank of Japan has not bought the market's message," Mr. Potts said. "The bank thinks the yen's weakness is a psychological problem and is wedded to a policy of gradualism, when actually they're in a situation where some overkill is needed. Anything less simply won't do."

David Morrison, London-based analyst for Goldman, Sachs & Co., said that Japan as well as West Germany are caught in the same muddle of seeking to have a strong currency — to help reduce inflation — while "avoiding having to take measures they don't want, namely raising interest rates."

The situation for West Germany is complicated by the fact that current economic data do not warrant a tightening of monetary policy, while market worries about impending inflation increase.

This was the situation last week when Bonn was reported to be considering a one-to-one exchange rate for the East German mark not only for savings but also for wages and pensions.

The news unsettled financial markets, driving up the yield on 10-year West German government bonds by nearly ⅛ percent and buoying the dollar. The U.S. currency closed in New York at 1.7140 Deutsche marks, compared to 1.7060 DM earlier in Frankfurt.

In Mr. Morrison's view, a single one-to-one exchange rate is logical, fair and considerably less complicated than in trying to establish multiple rates for different categories.

Arnold Simkin, a private anlayst based in London, cautioned that the one-to-one rate on wages and pensions is less of threat to overall inflation or the cost of East German rehabilitation than it might appear, since wages and pensions in East Germany are significantly lower than they are in the West.

Nevertheless, the news rekindled concerns about the financing cost to West Germany. Mr. Brown of Mitsubishi expressed concern about the possibility of the Bonn government keeping the real burden to West German taxpayers from public view.

Brady Says World Coped With Japan Stock Declines

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, said Sunday that the international financial system had been able to absorb the recent sharp declines in Tokyo stock prices without much difficulty.

"The interesting part of this is not the fact that it's been dropping, but the fact that it's been assimilated, taken care of in the international payments system without much of a ripple," Mr. Brady said in a televised interview on CNN's "Newsmaker Sunday."

"It hasn't affected the U.S. stock market, it hasn't affected the German stock market," Mr. Brady said. "Currency markets are pretty level."

He added that the Tokyo stock market experience shows "the system's big enough to take care of some very big incidents."

Mr. Brady also said recent interest-rate increases in West Germany and Japan do not have to spread to the United States. "They do not have to be reflected in the United States," he said. "That's my opinion, and also I think it's the opinion of the chairman of the Federal Reserve."

The interview was taped before Mr. Brady met with Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Friday in Los Angeles.

Asked about the yen's weakness against the dollar, Mr. Brady said that until recently the relation had been steady. "I think you can't look at these things as of a moment," he said.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 23.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
AT&T	1240S5	42½	40¾	41½	— ⅜
BkBost	99154	1⅝	1⅝	1½	— 1
PhilMor s	88704	39½	38¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
Morgan	77789	36¾	33¾	34⅞	— ⅛
AmExp	69584	28½	26½	26⅝	— 1½
IBM	64658	109⅜	104⅜	105	— 3⅝
GenEl	63954	65¼	62⅝	63¾	— ¼
Boeing s	58263	73⅜	68⅜	73¼	+ 3½
GnMotr	55533	48	45⅜	46¾	— 1⅛
Gillcos	53090	27	25	25⅜	— ⅛
Chicorp	53196	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
NYSemi	52464	8⅜	7⅜	8	
PdMM s	52009	35¾	34	34	— 1⅜
Norlstr	52640	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Varity	48943	3⅜	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Upjohn	47980	39½	37¼	39½	+ 1⅜
LA Gr s	46564	32⅜	31½	32⅛	+ 5⅛
SkNE	42503	5½	4	4¾	+ ⅛
Norton	40191	76¾	74¼	76¾	+ 1⅝
Chase	45553	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
CmbAss	45238	15¼	13¾	14⅜	— ⅛
AMD	45248	10¼	9	9⅞	+ ⅜
Weslks	45067	34⅜	33¼	33½	— ⅜
Exxon	44811	47¼	45⅝	46⅛	— 1⅛
BrMySq	44899	53¼	51	52¼	— ¼

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
SNK 193wt	70586	9⅛	7	7⅝	+2
Dk Nk wt	47597	10¼	7¼	9⅛	+2⅜
SNK 193wt	41422	10¼	7⅜	8¼	+2⅛
BAT In	34040	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
SFT Nk wt	28801	22¼	19¾	20	+3⅜
SFT 93wt	27659	6¼	3¾	4	+ ⅜
WDigit	19501	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
Amdhl	19300	15	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Hillhav n	18361	1⅛	⅞	1	
YorkAir	14255	8¾	7½	8⅛	+ ⅛
EchoBy	13711	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅜
MagmC	14372	6¼	5¼	6⅛	+ ⅜
Fruit	13063	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
ENSCO	12377	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
DowC rt	11488	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
HomeSh	10240	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
Sothby s	10028	25⅜	22⅛	23½	— 2⅜
WmpB	9086	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
IGI	8882	11¾	9¾	11⅝	+2½
Nalbrg	8624	5	4⅝	4⅞	
JenBall	8425	11¼	9⅜	10	— 1⅜
Hasbro	8038	20	18½	19⅜	+ 1⅛
PegGld	7677	12⅜	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
A-Ibm sc	7344	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
NY Tim	7298	24⅞	23⅝	24	— ⅝

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	738,610,000
Week ago	772,220,000
Year ago	570,590,000
Two years ago	786,280,000
Jan 1 to date	9,377,865,000
1989 to date	9,517,520,000
1988 to date	18,453,720,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	80,770,000
Week ago	70,060,000
Year ago	57,080,000
Jan 1 to date	842,150,000
1989 to date	488,450,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	677	1037
Declined	1217	838
Unchanged	284	316
Total Issues	2178	2191
New Highs	77	78
New Lows	135	161

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	327	420
Declined	466	352
Unchanged	197	209
Total Issues	990	981
New Highs	50	46
New Lows	58	58

International BusinessWeek

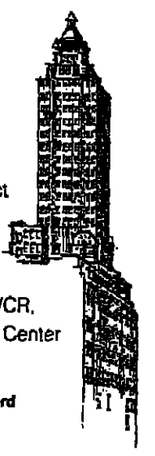
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- One Germany: A New Great Power
- Saudis to Rev Up Oil Production
- Bigger U.S. Beachhead for BTR?
- At UAL: Heads You Win, Tails I lose
- J&L's Not-So-Stainless Steel Sale

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Nestlé Profit Advanced 17% in 1989

VEVEY, Switzerland (Reuters) — Nestlé SA said last week that its 1989 net income rose 17.2 percent, and it announced a 14 percent dividend increase.

The food company said consolidated net profit rose to 2.41 billion Swiss francs ($1.60 billion) from 2.06 billion in 1988. Sales climbed 21.6 percent, to 48.04 billion francs. The company said some recently acquired businesses had not reached the profit levels common among its subsidiaries.

Nestlé raised its dividend to 200 francs per share from 175 and to 40 francs per participation certificate from 35. It said it would propose a one-for-20 rights issue if market conditions were favorable.

Holmes à Court Boosts U.K. Stake

LONDON (AP) - Stoll Moss Theaters Ltd., the entertainment company of the Australian businessman Robert Holmes à Court, said it had acquired a 6.61 percent stake in Really Useful Group PLC, threatening Andrew Lloyd Webber's plan to take it private.

Under British law, Mr. Lloyd Webber can force remaining shareholders to tender their shares to him only if he gains control of more than 95 percent of the company. On March 19, Really Useful said Mr. Holmes à Court held a 4.18 percent stake through his Heytesbury (U.K.) Ltd. investment vehicle.

Mr. Lloyd Webber, the composer who serves as a director of Really Useful, is offering £77.4 million ($124.2 million) for all of Really Useful's 33.2 million shares outstanding. He already owns 82.5 percent of the stock. Analysts said Friday that Mr. Holmes à Court might be seeking to bargain with Mr. Lloyd Webber over Really Useful's theater assets and copyrights on the composer's productions such as "Cats" and "Phantom of the Opera."

FTC Seeks Data on Genentech Deal

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — The Federal Trade Commission has requested more information for its antitrust review of the proposed acquisition of a majority of Genentech Inc. by Roche Holding Ltd., according to the companies.

Jack Murphy, a spokesman for Genentech, said Friday it was too early to tell whether the additional federal review would delay the completion of the transaction.

Genentech, the San Francisco biotechnology pioneer, announced early in February it had agreed to sell a 60 percent stake for $2.1 billion to Roche, the Swiss parent of the drug concern Hoffmann-La Roche.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam stock market ignored the sharp fall of stock prices in Tokyo and held steady last week, despite a weak start.

The CBS all-share index shed 1.4 points to 195.5. Daily trading volume remained low at around 550 million guilders.

Overall turnover declined to 7.75 billion guilders from 8.9 billion guilders. Equities volume fell to 2.6 billion guilders, down from 4.7 billion.

Kempen & Co., a brokerage, said that there was no reason for the market to turn downward in the short term, because interest rates seemed to have reached a peak.

Frankfurt

West German stocks rose last week, boosted by the conservative victory in the East German election.

Foreign investors returned to the market, pushing the DAX index up 42.43 points to 1,932.12. The Commerzbank index, which hit a record of 2,371.90 points Thursday, finished the week at 2,358.30, up 52.5 points.

Trading volume on West Germany's eight stock exchanges totaled 69.71 billion Deutsche marks, up from 41.42 billion DM.

Analysts said prices could fall this week because of numerous capital increases planned, especially by Allianz Versicherungs AG and Volkswagen AG.

Most share prices increased last week, except pharmaceuticals and department stores.

Hong Kong

Share prices rose significantly in active trading despite drops in overseas markets. The Hang Seng Index jumped 87.7 points, or 3 percent, to 2,974.16.

Average daily turnover rose to 1.25 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.16 billion dollars.

Dealers said the market showed strong resistance to the negative influences of the Tokyo market and Wall Street, which both dropped sharply during the week.

The steep rise in share prices was inspired by the 42 percent jump in after-tax profits reported Wednesday by Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the oldest British trading house here, to about 1.58 billion dollars.

London

A potentially damaging week for the London stock market went by smoothly. Initial losses were more than recouped by the end of the week, and the market showed resilience despite bad news.

The Financial Times 100-share index closed 20 points up on the week at 2,283.9.

Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major's budget speech on Tuesday was not considered tough enough on inflation. Confidence in the pound and gilts, or government securities was badly affected, but negative reaction on equities was modest and short-lived.

February money supply, trade and inflation figures showed continued problems for the British economy, but they appeared to have been well discounted in recent weeks, and failed to dent confidence.

The governing Conservative Party's by-election defeat Friday was also received with resignation rather than shock, and a strong late surge on the Tokyo and New York markets helped London end with a flourish.

Better-than-expected annual results from two heavyweights, tobacco conglomerate BAT Industries and mining giant RTZ, helped maintain general market sentiment. The brewing sector received a fillip from Guinness's strong annual figures, and banks were boosted by a good profits performance at Standard Chartered.

Milan

Milan stocks performed unevenly in dull trading, with the MIB index shedding 0.71 percent to finish at 978, down from 985 the previous week.

The Comit index fell 0.68 percent, to 671.18 from 675.75.

Volume slipped to an average 65 million shares a day from 80 million. But daily turnover advanced slightly to 215 billion lire from 195 billion lire.

Analysts said Milan stocks held relatively firm despite the slide in Tokyo, but added that doubt about Italy's political situation had curbed trading.

Paris

Paris prices fell for the first time in four weeks as major investors lightened their positions. The CAC-40 index fell 21.42 points, or 1 percent, to 1,937.40 from 1,958.82.

The overall CAC index fell 1.9 percent to 516.

The French market showed no reaction to the slide in Tokyo until Thursday, the last day of the March trading account, which ended 5.16 percent up on the month.

Singapore

Trading on the Stock Exchange of Singapore was lethargic due mainly to depressed conditions on the Tokyo market, though prices picked up Friday after Tokyo's recovery.

The Straits Times industrial index rose 14.43 points to 1,585.42, while the broader-based SES all-Singapore index climbed 1.52 points to 432.40.

The week's turnover rose to 413.2 million shares valued at 884.8 million Singapore dollars from the previous week's 355.2 million units worth 682.82 million dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices plunged 6.9 percent in volatile trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The benchmark Nikkei average fell 2,244.28 to 30,372.16. The index had fallen 1,316.68 the preceding week.

The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index, which includes all common stocks listed on the market's major section, also dropped. It lost 212.22 points to 2,206.99 following the previous week's 120.68-point plunge.

Average daily turnover rose 26 percent to 574.6 million shares from 456.8 million. The value of stocks traded also climbed to 851.06 billion yen from 757.58 billion yen. Japanese markets were closed Wednesday for a national holiday.

The continued fall of the yen against the dollar weighed heavily on investors' minds throughout the week, market watchers said. The Bank of Japan raised the discount rate by one full percentage point to 5.25 percent on Tuesday but it did little to stem the dollar's rise against the yen.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange also lost its place as the leading bourse in the world in terms of market capitalization, letting New York regain its international crown for the first time in about two and a half years.

Looking ahead, market analysts said share prices would hover around the 30,000 mark next week, depending on the yen's performance against the dollar.

Prices suffered heavy losses in almost every sector, with big capital stocks like Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, Nippon Steel or Mitsubishi Heavy Industries leading the way.

NTT ended the week at 1.11 million yen, down from previous week's 1.20 million yen. It hit a record low of 1.06 million on Thursday, well below its 1986 initial offering price.

Zurich

Prices fell 2 percent in thin trading amid uncertainty over Lithuania and German monetary union, brokers said.

The Swiss Performance Index declined 2.2 percent to 1,078.5 from from 1,102.7. In other market measures, the Crédit Suisse index slipped to 591.5 from 607.5 and the Swiss Bank Corp. index fell to 626.4 from 640.5.

Trading was slow, analysts said, with investors cautious as interest rates remained very high.

Family Feud At Gallimard Is Taken to Paris Court

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — The family feud that has convulsed Editions Gallimard for the last two months has ended up in court, as Antoine Gallimard's brother and two sisters formally challenged his control over France's most prestigious publisher.

The Trade Tribunal of Paris said it would rule on April 2 in the suit brought by Christian, Françoise and Isabelle Gallimard, who asserted that their ailing father, Claude, acted improperly in transferring large blocks of his shares to Antoine in 1984 and 1987.

Until then, each of Claude's children controlled 12.5 percent of the family-run company. But with the shares bought from and donated by his father, Antoine's stake rose to 33.5 percent. Alliances with his father and shareholders outside the family gave him majority control.

At the center of the family power struggle is a bitter feud between Christian, who was ousted as managing director in 1983, and his younger brother, Antoine, who was immediately named to take his place and who succeeded Claude as president in 1988.

In January, Françoise announced plans to sell her 12.5 percent stake, after first obtaining an independent assessment of Gallimard's commercial value.

Antoine had privately estimated the house to be worth around $100 million, but an American investment banking firm, Henry Ansbacher Inc., told Françoise that its true value was $315.2 million. She said she had first offered her shares to her brothers, but no deal was worked out.

Subsequently, Antoine formed his own holding company, Société de Participation et Editions, or Sopared, to secure his continued control over the company. This move apparently prompted his brother and sisters to take the case to court.

In their presentation to the Trade Tribunal, a court that deals with commercial disputes, lawyers for Christian, Françoise and Isabelle said that the disputed shares had been ceded to Antoine at a time when Claude's faculties had already declined. Antoine's lawyer countered that the shares were transferred when Claude was still president of the company.

Taiwan Stocks Plunge 10.4% in Week

Reuters

TAIPEI — The Taiwan stock index continued its sharp downward slide Saturday, dropping 327.5 points to close the week 10.4 percent below last Saturday's finish.

The weighted index ended at 10,300.79. Turnover slumped to 92.79 billion Taiwan dollar ($3.5 million) against 113.6 billion on Friday.

Dealers said that the market, which was rocked last week by domestic political uncertainty and a poor performance by Tokyo stocks, has been hit by strong selling pressure. The pressure has not yet been offset by big institutional investors, who traditionally step in to bolster the index when it sags.

"There is no real logical reason for the market to have dropped so fast," said Daniel Chiang, vice president of International Investment Trust.

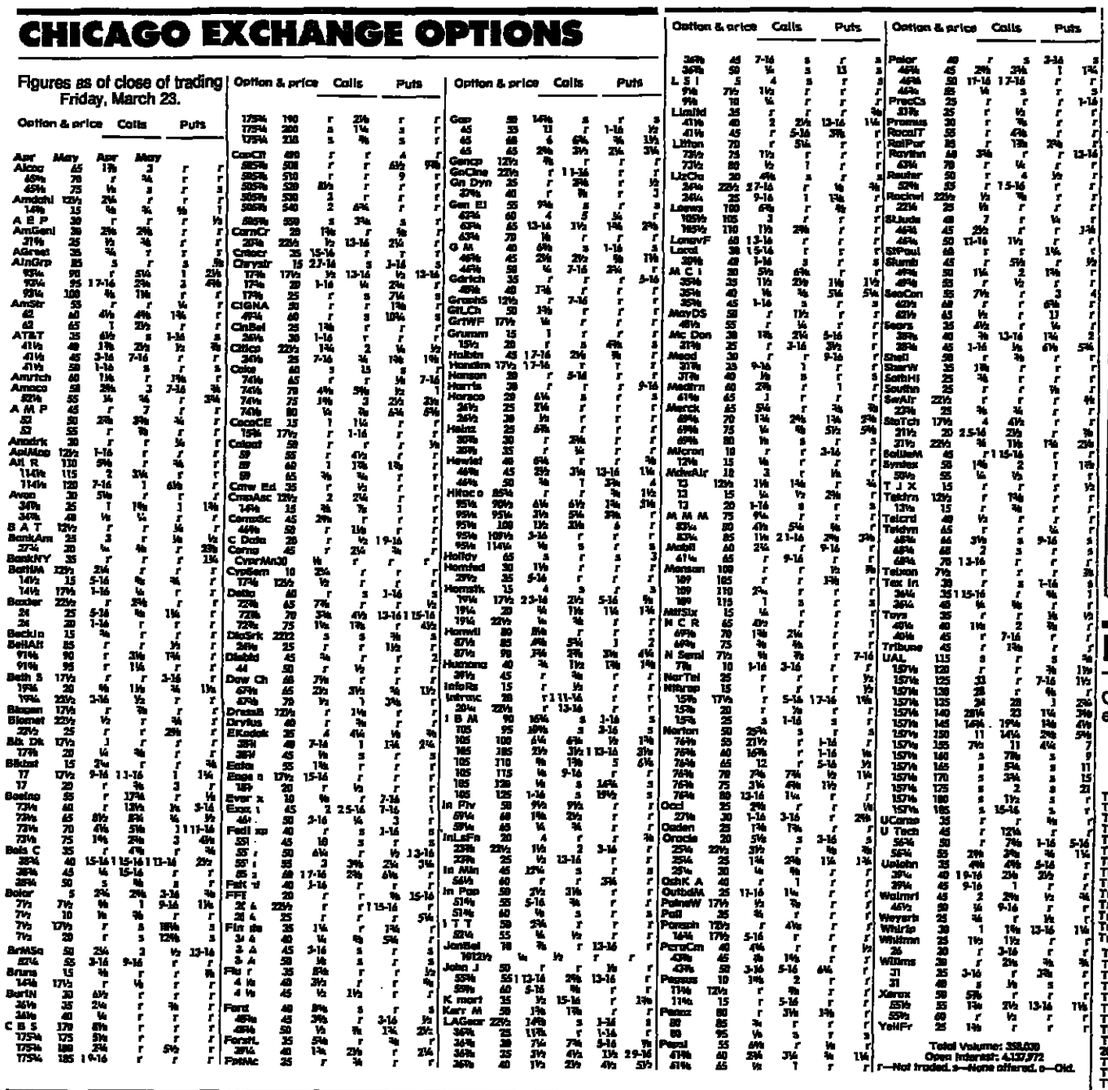
Saturday's decline was led by the heavily-weighted banking sector, which fell 3.8 percent. Cement, construction and electronics stocks all fell sharply, while only the plastic sector resisted the strong downward trend.

In Seoul, meanwhile, stocks fell below the 840 level on Saturday as investors waited to see the government's economic package, which will be unveiled soon.

The composite index fell 4.39 points to 837.40. Turnover on Saturday's half-day session was a moderate 233.8 billion won ($334 million), compared with 213.5 billion in the previous session. Declining issues led advancing ones by more than a 2-to-1 margin.

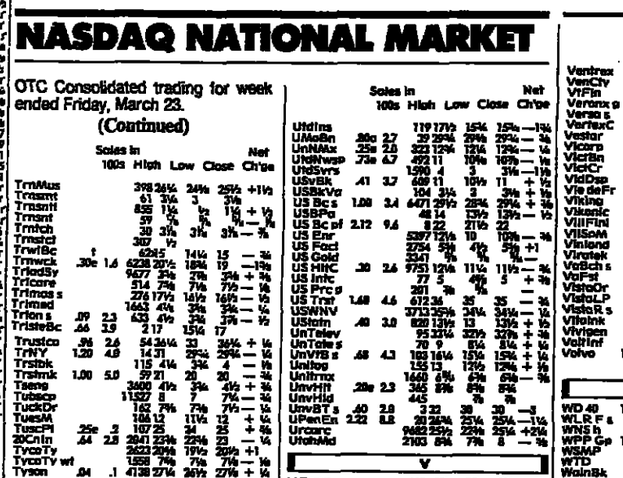
CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

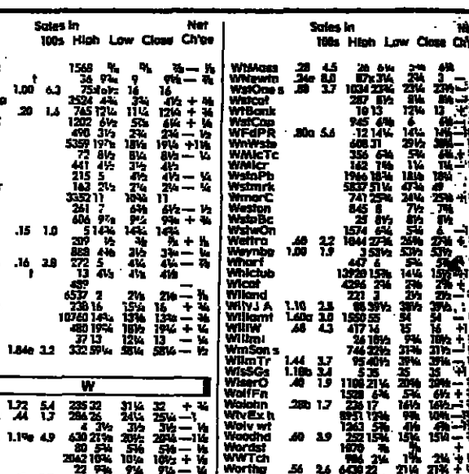
Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 23.



NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 23.
(Continued)

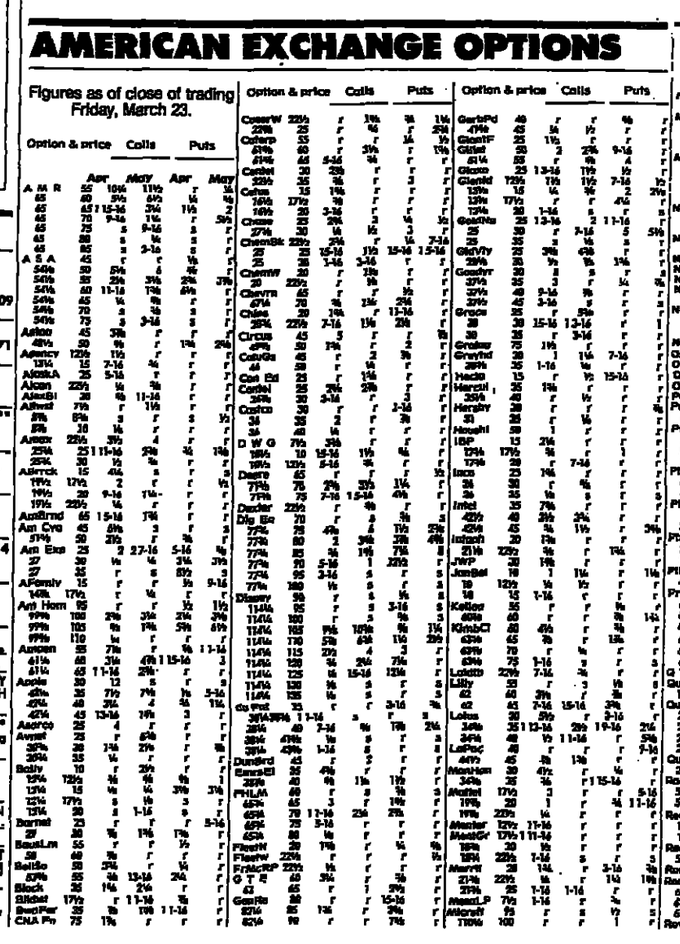


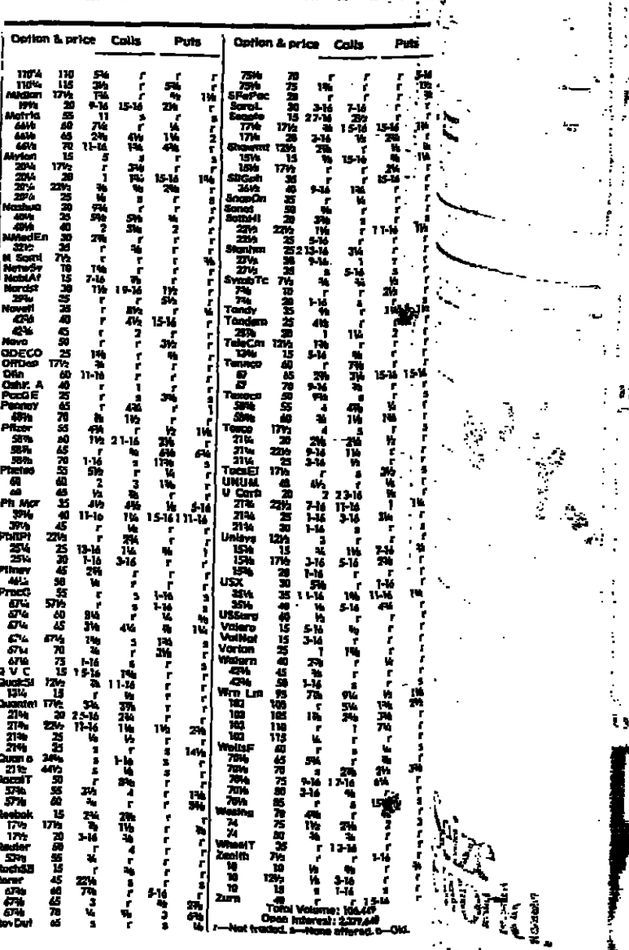




AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 23.





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الكامل الجامعة

MONDAY SPORTS

Prost Beats Senna in Brazil

Agence France-Presse

SAO PAULO, Brazil — The reigning world Formula One champion, Alain Prost, scored one of his sweetest victories when, in only his second outing with the Ferrari team, he convincingly won the Brazilian Grand Prix here on Sunday.

The local hero, Ayrton Senna, who had led until the 41st lap in his McLaren Honda, had to be satisfied with third.

Senna had a nightmare day. When it looked as though the young Brazilian might finally win a Grand Prix at home, he clipped a marker and lost one of his front wings. Senna was forced to pull into the pits, costing him first place. Prost, meanwhile, reeled off the laps and even increased his lead. He finished 13 seconds ahead of Gerhard Berger and 37 ahead of Senna.

TOP FINISHERS

1. Alain Prost (France) Ferrari 1:37:21.258
2. Gerhard Berger (Austria) McLaren Honda at 13.564secs
3. Ayrton Senna (Brazil) McLaren Honda 37.722
4. Nigel Mansell (GB) Ferrari 47.266
5. Thierry Boutsen (Belgium) Williams Renault at 1 lap
6. Nelson Piquet (Brazil) Benetton Ford 1 lap
7. Jean Alesi (France) Tyrrell Ford 1 lap
8. Satoru Nakajima (Japan) Tyrrell Ford 1 lap
9. PierLuigi Martini (Italy) Minardi Ford 2 laps
10. Alessandro Nannini (Italy) Benetton Ford 3 laps


Reuters
Senna before defeat.

A Season of Trial and Error Now Looks to 1991

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Answers raise fresh questions. Yes, Scotland is the new Five Nations champion, but can the Scots worry New Zealand in June? England is the team of the Northern Hemisphere season despite its lapse against Scotland; but does that failure portend English decline? Rebuilding of the French team is overdue — and too long delayed for France to be a serious World Cup challenger next year?

On Saturday, the Irish had the satisfaction of outshoving and outjumping Wales. *(See Scoreboard.)* The winter saw promising tournament debuts for two key Irish players, flyhalf Brian Smith and fullback Kenny Murphy. Three forwards who had successful second seasons were Neil Francis, Pat O'Hara and Noel Mannion.

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

Welsh right wing Steve Ford got a try on his debut, but young locks Gareth Llewellyn and Andy Allen have yet to convince. Arthur Emyr, in his second season on the left wing, looks likely to stay a while. The midseason attempt to make the national team play like Neath, the new coach's club, got nowhere.

Scotland had results from a new wing, Tony Stanger, but the best news was confirmation by second-year men: Chris Gray at lock, Craig Chalmers at flyhalf and Gary Armstrong at scrumhalf.

English center Jeremy Guscott was outstanding in his first year. So was French flanker Jean-Marc Lhermet, until a knee injury knocked him out for the season.

This was a tournament of trial and error, planned and played in the shadow of the 1991 World Cup. As usual there were more penalty goals than tries — although 36 tries was better than the average of 30 in the 1980s, and 38 penalty goals was less than the '80s average of 45.

England's total of 90 points — from 12 tries, six conversions and 10 penalty goals — was its biggest since 1914. Its 20 tries and 11 conversions that year add up to 102 points under today's scoring conventions. They counted for 82 points at the time, though, so the 1990 total is officially England's biggest in history.

England is to tour Argentina in July and August, renewing rugby relations interrupted by the Falklands war of 1982. Some members of this winter's squad have dropped out — not, so far as is known, for reasons that have anything to do with that war. This could allow for useful experiments with new men.

But morale has to be a problem in the English camp after this month's bitterly disappointing upset in Edinburgh. It may or may not be relevant that England's last tour of Argentina, in 1981, undid the team that had dominated Europe with a grand slam in 1980.

Scotland's 1990 grand slam is its third, after 1925 and 1984. All players have signed on for a tour of New Zealand, where they will face the world-leading All Blacks in two tests. Those matches will test a common view in London that this year's Scots have more motivation than skill, and that this isn't the formula for beating All Blacks.

France will bring in young players in May against Poland, the Soviet Union and Romania, and may then try out a new-look team in its three tests in Australia in June.

France won the Five Nations title four years straight, from 1986 to last year. That is a feat, and the fall has been all the harder. England's 26-7 victory in Paris staggered older players and aggravated divisions in the French rugby community.

Organizing the transition after a great team is all the harder in rugby because international matches are infrequent. The Welsh know how hard it is: They dominated Europe for most of the 1970s, and have yet to recover from the hangover of the early '80s. Meanwhile, England and Scotland were making the preparations that put them today at the head of the class in the Northern Hemisphere.

Things can change fast. After its 1984 grand slam, Scotland was whitewashed in 1985. France thoroughly outplayed Scotland in Paris in March 1989, but collapsed in disgrace, 21-0, in Edinburgh last month. After history's first Welsh whitewash, completed in Dublin on Saturday, what next for Wales?

COMING TESTS

June 9, Sydney: Australia-France
June 16, Dunedin: New Zealand-Scotland
June 23, Auckland: New Zealand-Scotland
June 24, Brisbane: Australia-France
June 30, Sydney: Australia-France
July 28, Buenos Aires: Argentina-England
Aug. 4, Buenos Aires: Argentina-England

SIDELINES

Argentine Rallies to Win Italy Golf

FLORENCE (AP) — Eduardo Romero of Argentina, who began the final round in third place, shot a five-under-par 67 on Sunday to take a one-stroke victory in the Volvo Open golf tournament here. Romero, at 198, was two strokes behind leader Colin Montgomerie of Scotland after three rounds. Birdying the last three holes, he finished at 265, a stroke ahead of Montgomerie, who shot a final-round 70.

• In Orlando, Florida, Scott Hoch double-bogeyed the 17th hole to drop into a tie for the lead, at nine-under 201, with Greg Norman and Curtis Strange after the third round of the Nestle Invitational on Saturday.

• In Kurimotomachi, Japan, Bob Charles of New Zealand came from behind on Sunday with a three-under-par 69 to win the Fuji Electric Grand Slam Golf Championship. Charles's total in the three-round event was 214. Hsu Chi-san of Taiwan was second, two strokes back.

League Checking Steinbrenner Deal

NEW YORK (AP) — A $40,000 payment from George Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the New York Yankees, to a self-described gambler is under investigation by major league baseball, Commissioner Fay Vincent said Sunday.

"What I've said is that I am looking into those reports, gathering information," Vincent said in Sarasota, Florida. "But beyond that, I don't have anything to comment on."

Vincent made his comments as the gambler, Howie Spira, awaited his arraignment at a Manhattan courthouse on charges that he threatened Steinbrenner and tried to extort money from Steinbrenner and the Yankee outfielder Dave Winfield. Spira, 31, who was arrested Friday in New York and released on bail Saturday, was indicted by a grand jury in Tampa, Florida, on the extortion charge. If convicted on all counts, he would face 25 years in prison and more than $2 million in fines.

Oklahoma St. Wins NCAA Wrestling

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland (UPI) — Freshman Pat Smith and senior Chris Barnes won individual championships, helping Oklahoma State win its second straight National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I wrestling title on Saturday.

Smith, whose brothers John and Lee Roy were former NCAA champions, won an 11-7 decision over Scott Schleicher of Navy in the 158-pound (72-kilogram) class. Barnes, the defending champion at 177, dominated Minnesota's Marty Morgan for a 10-2 decision.

For the Record

Khalid Skah of Morocco held off a Kenyan charge to win the men's world cross country title and Lynn Jennings of the United States romped to the women's crown on Saturday in Aix-les-Bains, France. *(AP)*

Doug Flutie, 27, the 1984 Heisman Trophy winner, will not be offered a new contract with the New England Patriots, with whom he has played since 1987, the National Football League team announced Friday. *(AP)*

Jim Kelly, 30, the star quarterback of the NFL's Buffalo Bills, has become football's highest paid player with a $20 million, seven-year deal, which begins after next season. *(AP)*

Linebacker Richard Tardits, a Frenchman who took up football at the University of Georgia and was a fifth-round draft pick of the Phoenix Cardinals last year, has signed with the New England Patriots. *(AP)*

Divided into four teams, 38 American college basketball seniors will play in the Japan Classic basketball tournament April 6-8, organizers said Saturday. Four Japanese players and four Japanese assistant coaches also will participate. *(AP)*

2 World Records Tumble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Swimming and javelin world records fell over the weekend.

In Nashville, Tennessee, American Tom Jager on Saturday became the first swimmer to crack 22 seconds in the 50-meter freestyle.

Jager, 25, broke his own world record in the semifinals of a special match race among the top eight U.S. sprinters, clocking 21.98.

He then returned for the match race final against five-time Olympic gold medalist Matt Biondi and shaved an additional 17 hundredths of a second off his earlier time to set a world mark of 21.81 seconds. Biondi also broke the earlier mark with a 21.85.

Jager collected $10,000 for winning plus $2,000 for setting a world record Saturday.

Also Saturday, in Austin, Texas, a University of Texas sophomore, Patrik Boden, who is a native of Sweden, set a world record in the javelin throw during the Texas Quadrangular.

Boden tossed the javelin 292 feet, 4 inches (89.070 meters), smashing the previous record of 287-7, set by Czechoslovakia's Jan Xelezny in 1987. *(Reuters, UPI)*

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	44	26	.629	—
Boston	41	26	.612	1½
New York	39	28	.582	3½
Washington	25	43	.368	18
New Jersey	15	53	.221	28
Miami	15	54	.217	28½
Central Division				
x-Detroit	51	17	.750	—
Chicago	44	23	.657	6½
Milwaukee	36	31	.537	14½
Indiana	34	34	.500	17
Atlanta	32	36	.471	19
Cleveland	31	36	.463	19½
Orlando	17	51	.250	34

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Utah	50	19	.725	—
San Antonio	46	21	.687	3
Dallas	37	29	.561	11½
Denver	36	32	.529	13½
Houston	32	36	.471	17½
Minnesota	17	50	.254	32
Charlotte	13	54	.194	36
Pacific Division				
x-L.A. Lakers	50	16	.758	—
x-Portland	49	19	.721	2
Phoenix	46	21	.687	4½
Seattle	34	33	.507	16½
Golden State	31	36	.463	19½
L.A. Clippers	26	43	.377	25½
Sacramento	22	46	.324	29

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 19 17 28 34— 98
Boston 30 31 20 20—101

Willis 9-17 4-5 22, K.Smith 8-12 3-4 19; McHale 10-20 7-8 27, Bird 8-19 4-4 23. Rebounds: Atlanta 60 (Willis 18), Boston 47 (Parish 12). Assists: Atlanta 21 (Rivers 6), Boston 27 (Johnson 8).

Sacramento 30 21 22 26— 99
Philadelphia 30 22 29 34—115

Tisdale 11-20 5-5 27, Ainge 6-13 4-5 17; Hawkins 6-18 8-8 21, Dawkins 4-9 9-10 18. Rebounds: Sacramento 46 (Tisdale 11), Philadelphia 66 (Barkley 21). Assists: Sacramento 30 (Ellison 7), Philadelphia 20 (Barkley, Brooks 4).

New York 24 22 20 26— 92
Charlotte 28 25 28 23—106

Ewing 15-25 2-3 32, Newman 6-14 4-4 16; Gilliam 11-21 4-6 26, Curry 10-14 1-1 24. Rebounds: New York 49 (Ewing 14), Charlotte 49 (Gilliam 12). Assists: New York 19 (Jackson 9), Charlotte 30 (Bogues 15).

Dallas 29 25 29 23—106
Miami 22 36 18 27—103

Harper 13-20 1-2 34, Tarpley 7-13 4-8 18; Frank 9-22 6-6 24, Douglas 9-16 4-6 22. Rebounds: Dallas 42 (Donaldson 12), Miami 58 (Thompson 18). Assists: Dallas 23 (Harper 9), Miami 30 (Douglas 14).

New Jersey 29 23 36 21—109
Indiana 32 30 35 28—125

Bowie 8-13 10-12 27, Hopson 7-16 6-7 20; Smits 13-24 4-7 30, Miller 7-15 9-10 25. Rebounds: New Jersey 47 (Haley 8), Indiana 55 (Smits 14). Assists: New Jersey 17 (Myers 5), Indiana 25 (Fleming 11).

Cleveland 23 22 23 27— 95
Chicago 25 20 36 21—102

Price 12-18 0-0 25, Williams 4-12 8-8 16; Jordan 18-32 5-6 41, Pippen 5-16 3-3 13. Rebounds: Cleveland 41 (Williams 8), Chicago 46 (Grant 10). Assists: Cleveland 22 (Price 8), Chicago 30 (Pippen 9).

Golden State 21 22 19 29— 91
Utah 28 26 29 23—106

Teagle 5-20 9-12 19, Marciulionis 5-8 6-13 16, Upshaw 5-11 6-8 16; Malone 9-15 9-12 27, Bailey 8-14 4-7 20. Rebounds: Golden State 56 (Higgins, Teagle 6), Utah 69 (Malone 17). Assists: Golden State 14 (Hardaway, Marciulionis, Upshaw 3), Utah 29 (Stockton 15).

Minnesota 22 24 24 29— 99
Phoenix 32 31 25 30—120

Campbell 10-22 8-10 28, Richardson 10-25 2-2 22; E.Johnson 14-22 4-6 37, Perry 9-14 4-9 22. Rebounds: Minnesota 41 (Corbin 6), Phoenix 54 (M.West 13). Assists: Minnesota 24 (Richardson 13), Phoenix 32 (K.Johnson 18).

LA Clippers 22 23 26 31—102
LA Lakers 30 24 26 30—110

Smith 8-17 7-10 23, Benjamin 6-8 8-15 20; Johnson 8-15 12-16 28, Woolridge 5-8 5-5 15. Rebounds: LA Clippers 61 (Smith, Benjamin, Norman 9), LA Lakers 52 (Green 12). Assists: LA Clippers 21 (Garland 6), LA Lakers 28 (Johnson 8).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Charlotte 23 23 28 25— 99
Atlanta 30 22 34 36—122

Gilliam 11-16 2-3 24, Tripucka 7-10 3-6 19; Wilkins 10-22 16-18 38, Willis 12-14 2-3 26. Rebounds: Charlotte 33 (Gilliam 8), Atlanta 55 (Malone 12). Assists: Charlotte 28 (Bogues 12), Atlanta 18 (Webb 6).

New Jersey 27 25 23 33—108
Cleveland 25 39 22 29—115

Hopson 12-19 5-6 29, Bowie 7-19 5-5 20; Price 9-15 3-4 24, Kerr 6-12 0-0 17, Williams 8-15 1-2 17. Rebounds: New Jersey 45 (Bowie 9), Cleveland 61 (Dougherty 12). Assists: New Jersey 29 (Short, Myers 9), Cleveland 28 (Price 15).

Boston 34 22 22 37—115
New York 31 31 23 25—110

Lewis 10-22 11-15 31, McHale 10-19 6-6 27; Ewing 20-29 11-13 51, Newman 7-14 3-4 19. Rebounds: Boston 56 (McHale 13), New York 43 (Ewing 18). Assists: Boston 29 (Bird 8), New York 32 (Jackson 10).

Milwaukee 25 22 30 32—109
Orlando 28 28 26 19—101

Pierce 12-26 10-10 34, G.Anderson 8-13 4-7 20; Catledge 9-16 6-7 24, Ansley 6-10 5-8 17. Rebounds: Milwaukee 49 (G.Anderson 11), Orlando 71 (Catledge 10). Assists: Milwaukee 11 (Pierce 4), Orlando 24 (Reynolds 6).

Philadelphia 34 21 27 28 4—114
Washington 36 27 28 19 2—112

Barkley 11-18 7-10 29, Hawkins 9-22 3-4 21; Eackles 15-31 2-2 33, King 10-19 6-8 26. Rebounds: Philadelphia 64 (Barkley 20), Washington 57 (Walker 11). Assists: Philadelphia 16 (Dawkins 8), Washington 25 (Walker 10).

Sacramento 21 34 29 32—116
Chicago 30 28 28 27—113

Carr 9-18 14-18 32, Tisdale 12-24 3-5 27; Jordan 16-28 9-10 43, King 7-14 3-3 17. Rebounds: Sacramento 53 (McCray 14), Chicago 44 (Cartwright 7). Assists: Sacramento 31 (Ainge 9), Chicago 32 (Paxson 7).

Golden State 19 17 27 39—102
Houston 18 22 33 24— 97

Richmond 9-20 8-8 28, Teagle 10-15 6-6 26; Floyd 7-14 6-6 25, Olajuwon 9-14 4-5 22. Rebounds: Golden State 37 (Petersen 8), Houston 45 (Olajuwon 13). Assists: Golden State 20 (Hardaway 17), Houston 16 (Thorpe 5).

Detroit 25 21 29 23— 98
San Antonio 26 26 19 34—105

Aguirre 6-12 1-2 17, Thomas 6-16 2-3 16; Cummings 14-28 12-13 40, Robinson 7-16 10-13 24. Rebounds: Detroit 45 (Laimbeer 10), San Antonio 53 (Robinson 9). Assists: Detroit 22 (Thomas 7), San Antonio 18 (Strickland 9).

Portland 48 30 42 28—148
Denver 43 25 34 24—126

Drexler 10-15 7-8 28, Kersey 11-17 4-4 26; English 11-20 9-10 31, Carroll 11-17 0-0 22, Adams 8-18 2-2 22. Rebounds: Portland 62 (Kersey 12), Denver 49 (Lever 8). Assists: Portland 25 (Porter 9), Denver 28 (Lever 11).

Seattle 22 22 25 26— 95
Phoenix 29 29 28 35—121

Kemp 6-11 4-4 16, McDaniel 5-14 2-2 12; Chambers 22-32 16-18 60, Battle 5-9 4-5 15. Rebounds: Seattle 47 (McKey 9), Phoenix 50 (Rambis, West 8). Assists: Seattle 19 (McMillan 4), Phoenix 34 (K.Johnson 10).

Utah 29 29 27 27—112
LA Clippers 22 15 31 11— 79

Malone 13-27 5-7 31, Griffith 9-11 0-0 19; Benjamin 8-13 4-6 20, Smith 6-12 3-4 15. Rebounds: Utah 52 (Malone 18), Los Angeles 50 (Benjamin 12). Assists: Utah 38 (Stockton 20), Los Angeles 16 (Smith 6).

SWIMMING

NCAA Championships

Results Friday, in Indianapolis (all distances in yards):

100 backstroke: 1, Jeff Rouse, Stanford, 47.50 seconds. 2, Jeff Thibault, Texas, 47.72. 3, Martin Zubero, Florida, 47.93.

100 breaststroke: 1, Kirk Stackle, Texas, 53.48. 2, Hans Dersch, Texas, 53.66. 3, Eric Wunderlich, Michigan, 53.72.

100 butterfly: 1, Anthony Nesty, Florida, 46.62. 2, Shaun Jordan, Texas, 47.58. 3, Mark Henderson, California, 47.70.

200 freestyle: 1, Doug Gjertsen, Texas, 1:33.15. 2, Artur Wojdat, Iowa, 1:33.41. 3, Jon Olsen, Alabama, 1:33.91.

400 individual medley: 1, Dave Wharton, Southern Cal, 3:43.62. 2, Ray Looze, Southern Cal, 3:47.08. 3, Eric Namesnik, Michigan, 3:47.13.

200 medley relay: 1, Princeton, (Mike Ross, Kim LeRoy, Ty Nelson, Erik Osborn), 1 minute, 27.31 seconds (American, U.S. Open, NCAA record; old records, Texas, 1:27.89, in prelims). 2, UCLA, 1:27.76. 3, Florida, 1:27.81.

800 freestyle relay: 1, Texas (Shaun Jordan, Adam Werth, Matt Stahlman, Doug Gjertsen), 6:21.39 (American record; old record, Texas, Werth, Jordan, Stahlman, Gjertsen, 6:22.51, 1989). 2, Southern Cal, 6:22.99. 3, California, 6:24.52.

3-meter diving: 1, Scott Donie, Southern Methodist, 674.55 points. 2, Mark Lenzi, Indiana, 663.90. 3, Dean Panaro, Cincinnati, 576.20.

Saturday

100 Freestyle: 1, Brent Lang, Michigan, 42.62. 2, Shaun Jordan, Texas, 42.84. 3, Erik Ron, Southern Cal, 42.98.

200 Backstroke: 1, Martin Zubero, Florida, 1:43.99. 2, Jeff Rouse, Stanford, 1:44.61. 3, Brad Askins, Southern Cal, 1:46.22.

200 Breaststroke: 1, Michael Barrowman, Michigan, 1:53.77 (American, U.S. Open, and NCAA record; previous record 1:55.01, Steve Lundquist, Southern Methodist, 1981). 2, Kirk Stackle, Texas, 1:54.81. 3, Eric Wunderlich, Michigan, 1:55.51.

200 Butterfly: 1, Anthony Nesty, Florida, 1:43.46. 2, Bart Pippenger, UNLV, 1:43.53. 3, Melvin Stewart, Tennessee, 1:43.55.

400 Freestyle Relay: 1, Texas, (Shaun Jordan, Adam Werth, Doug Dickinson, Doug Gjertsen), 2:52.95. 2, Southern Cal, 2:53.15. 3, Stanford, 2:55.28.

1,650 Freestyle: 1, Artur Wojdat, Iowa, 14:45.42. 2, Alex Kostich, Stanford, 14:49.69. 3, Marius Podkoscielny, Arizona, 14:53.22.

Platform Diving: 1, Scott Donie, Southern Methodist, 836.20. 2, Mark Lenzi, Indiana, 749.80. 3, Bill Hayes, Michigan, 708.20.

Final Team Standings

1, Texas, 506. 2, Southern Cal, 423.5. Stanford, 354. 4, Michigan, 251½. 5, Florida, 305. 6, UCLA, 244. 7, California, 204. 8, Tennessee, 195. 9, Alabama, 176. 10, Arizona, 154.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-NY Rangers	34	28	13	81	258	249
New Jersey	33	34	8	74	273	276
Washington	33	37	5	71	272	265
Pittsburgh	32	37	7	71	307	344
Philadelphia	30	37	9	69	280	279
NY Islanders	29	37	11	69	267	279
Adams Division						
y-Boston	44	25	7	95	278	225
y-Buffalo	41	26	8	90	265	233
y-Montreal	40	28	9	89	280	229
y-Hartford	36	32	7	79	262	257
Quebec	12	57	7	31	230	387

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Chicago	38	32	6	82	301	283
y-St. Louis	36	32	9	81	287	266
y-Toronto	37	35	4	78	322	339
Minnesota	34	38	4	72	270	276
Detroit	28	35	13	69	277	336
Smythe Division						
x-Calgary	39	22	15	93	329	253
y-Edmonton	36	27	14	86	305	274
y-Winnipeg	36	31	9	81	288	279
y-Los Angeles	34	36	6	74	327	318
Vancouver	24	40	13	61	235296	

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 1 1 2—4
Washington 0 1 1—2

McPhee (22), Richer 2 (48), Carbonneau (18); Hunter (23), G.Courtnall (32). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Liut) 14-7-10—31; Washington (on Roy) 4-9-7—20.

Vancouver 0 2 2—4
Winnipeg 0 1 1—2

Adams (30), Sandlak (15), Coxe (1), Lidster (8); Fenton (30), Steen (18). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Beauregard) 15-4-5—24; Winnipeg (on McLean) 6-9-11—26.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 2 1 2—5
Philadelphia 1 1 0—2

Stastny (28), MacLean (39), Muller (29), Shanahan (28), Brown (13); Linseman (10), Craven (25). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Peeters) 9-14-10—33; Philadelphia (on Burke) 14-10-8—32.

Chicago 1 1 1—3
Detroit 0 3 2—5

Wilson (21), Savard (26), Presley (6); Barr (9), Federko (17), Probert (2), Yzerman 2 (59). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Cheveldae) 8-15-16—39; Detroit (on Millen, Cloutier) 7-11-13—31.

Calgary 1 1 1 0—3
Pittsburgh 2 0 1 0—3

Nieuwendyk (43), Roberts (35), MacLellan (19); Pederson (6), Coffey (28), Recchi (30). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Pietrangelo) 12-10-18-1—41; Pittsburgh (on Vernon) 8-4-4-1—17.

Minnesota 3 3 1—7
Boston 1 2 3—6

Tinordi (3), Bellows (52), N.Broten 3 (23), A.Broten 2 (19); Janney (22), Bourque (19), B.Sweeney (21), D.Sweeney (3), Wiemer, (5), Christian (15). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Moog, Lemelin) 12-7-5—24; Boston (on Casey) 7-18-18—43.

Montreal 1 3 0—4
Hartford 3 1 3—7

Lefebvre (3), Richer 3 (51); Shaw (2), Corriveau 2 (11), Verbeek (43), Francis (31), Krygier (17), Cunneyworth (14). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Sidorkiewicz) 4-5-8—17; Hartford (on Hayward) 13-4-9—26.

Toronto 1 1 1—4
Quebec 0 3 0—3

Iafrate (21), Marois (38), Osborne 2 (22); Hough (12), Sakic (34), McKegney (17). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Tugnutt) 4-14-9-1—28; Quebec (on Reese) 12-14-9-1—36.

N.Y. Islanders 1 1 3 0—5
Edmonton 1 2 2 0—5

Sutter (30), Kerr 2 (14), LaFontaine 2 (51); Klima (28), Ruotsalainen (9), Murphy (9), Simpson (28), Graves (9). Shots on goal: New York (on Ranford) 7-8-7-1—23; Edmonton (on Fitzpatrick, Healy) 10-10-8-4—32.

St. Louis 1 1 1—3
Los Angeles 4 1 4—9

MacLean 3 (32); Kudelski (22), Krushelnyski (16), McSorley 2 (15), Elik (8), Sandstrom (30), Robitaille 2 (49), Kudelski (23). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Hrudey, Gosselin) 9-15-6—30; Los Angeles (on Joseph, Riendeau) 7-7-13—27.

RUGBY

Rugby's Big Eight

Last 10 tests among the eight

	W	D	L	Tries
1. New Zealand	9	1	0	44
2. England	6	1	3	22
3. Scotland	6	1	3	17
4. Australia	4	1	5	24
5. France	4	0	6	19
6. Argentina	2	1	7	6
7. Ireland	2	0	8	12
8. Wales	1	0	9	9

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Ireland 14, Wales 8

First half: Try by Irish flyhalf Brian Smith, converted by center Michael Kiernan. Try by Irish flanker Denis McBride.

Second half: Try by Welsh right wing Steve Ford. Try by Irish hooker Terry Kingston. Try by Welsh lock Gareth Llewellyn.

CRICKET

West Indies vs. England
Test 3, Day 2, Saturday
In Port of Spain, Trinidad
1st Innings: West Indies 199 (all out); England 189-2.

TRANSACTIONS

COLLEGE

NORFOLK STATE—Charles Christian, basketball coach, retired.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Willem II Tilburg 3, FC Groningen 0
BVV Den Bosch 1, Vitesse Arnhem 2
Roda JC Kerkrade 5, Haarlem 0
MVV Maastricht 0, PSV Eindhoven 1
NEC Nijmegen 0, Feyenoord 0
Ajax 1, Fortuna Sittard 0
FC Den Haag 1, FC Utrecht 1
Sparta Rotterdam 2, Volendam 0
FC Twente Enschede 0, RKC Waalwijk 1

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 38; Ajax 36; Roda JC 35; Vitesse 34; FC Twente Enschede 32; Fortuna Sittard, RKC Waalwijk 31; FC Groningen, Volendam 29; FC Den Haag 26; Sparta Rotterdam 25; Feyenoord 24; FC Utrecht, MVV Maastricht 23; NEC Nijmegen 20; Willem II 19; BVV Den Bosch 18; Haarlem 11.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Bordeaux 3, Paris St Germain 0
Brest 2, Marseille 1
Monaco 2, Auxerre 4
Sochaux 1, Nice 1
Caen 1, Lyon 1
St Etienne 0, Nantes 0
Lille 3, Toulouse 0
Toulon 1, Metz 1
Cannes 4, Mulhouse 1
Racing Paris 0, Montpellier 0

Standings: Bordeaux 44; Marseille 41; Monaco 35; Sochaux 34; Lyon 33; Nantes, Paris St Germain 31; Auxerre, Toulouse, Brest, Caen 29; Metz, St Etienne 28; Lille, Cannes 27; Toulon 26; Montpellier, Racing Paris 25; Nice 24; Mulhouse 23.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Eintracht Frankfurt 0, Bayer Leverkusen 3
Hamburg 1, Borussia M. 3
Homburg 0, St Pauli 0
Bochum 0, Bayern Munich 0
VfB Stuttgart 0, Kaiserslautern 1
Karlsruhe 0, Nuremberg 0
FC Cologne 1, Borussia Dortmund 1
Waldhof Mannheim 0, Werder Bremen 0
Bayer Uerdingen 0, Fortuna Dusseldorf 1

Standings: Bayern Munich 37; Bayer Leverkusen 34; FC Cologne 33; Eintracht Frankfurt 32; VfB Stuttgart 29; Borussia Dortmund 28; Werder Bremen, St Pauli 26; Waldhof Mannheim 25; FC Nuremberg, Karlsruhe 24; Bayer Uerdingen, VfL Bochum 23; Borussia Moenchengladbach, Hamburger SV 22; Fortuna Duesseldorf, FC Kaiserslautern 21; FC Homburg 16.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bologna 1, Sampdoria of Genoa 0
Cremonese 2, Ascoli 1
Fiorentina 0, Cesena 0
Genoa 2, Lazio of Rome 2
Internazionale Milan 7, Atalanta of Bergamo 2
Lecce 1, Milan 2
Napoli 3, Juventus of Turin 1
Roma 5, Verona 2
Udinese 2, Bari 2

Standings: AC Milan 44; Napoli 43; Inter Milan 40; Sampdoria, Juventus 38; AS Roma 36; Atalanta, Bologna 32; Bari 28; Lazio 27; Genoa 25; Lecce 24; Fiorentina, Cremonese, Cesena, Udinese 23; Verona 22; Ascoli 19.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Coventry 1, Charlton 2
Crystal Palace 1, Aston Villa 0
Derby 1, Arsenal 3
Everton 3, Norwich 1
Luton 2, Millwall 1
Queens Park Rangers 2, Nottingham Forest 0
Southampton 0, Manchester United 2
Wimbledon 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1

Standings: Aston Villa 59; Liverpool 56; Arsenal 50; Everton 48; Chelsea 47; Tottenham 45; Nottingham Forest, Coventry 44; Southampton, QPR 43; Norwich 41; Wimbledon, Sheffield Wednesday 40; Derby 39; Crystal Palace 37; Man. United 35; Luton 33; Man. City 31; Charlton 27; Millwall 25.

ENGLISH ZENITH CUP FINAL

Chelsea 1, Middlesbrough 0

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Madrid 5, Tenerife 2
Real Sociedad 1, Celta 0
Rayo Vallecano 0, Logrones 2
Barcelona 0, Atletico Madrid 2
Real Mallorca 1, Sporting Gijon 1
Castellon 0, Valencia 1
Real Oviedo 4, Cadiz 3
Osasuna 2, Malaga 0
Real Valladolid 3, Sevilla 0
Real Zaragoza 1, Athletic Bilbao 0

Standings: Real Madrid 51; Atletico de Madrid, Valencia 42; FC Barcelona 40; Real Sociedad 38; Sevilla, Osasuna 36; Logrones, Oviedo 34; Mallorca 32; Athletic de Bilbao, Zaragoza 31; Castellon 26; Sporting de Gijon 25; Tenerife, Valladolid 23; Malaga, Cadiz 20; Celta de Vigo 18; Rayo Vallecano 17.

TENNIS

Players Championship
In Key Biscayne, Florida
Men
Quarterfinals

Stefan Edberg (3), Sweden, def. Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, 6-7 (7-9), 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (8-6); Emilio Sanchez (15), Spain, def. Martin Jaite (10), Argentina, 6-3, 6-3; Jay Berger (7), U.S., def. Pete Sampras (16), U.S., default; Andre Agassi (5), U.S., def. Jim Courier (14), U.S., 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Semifinals

Agassi def. Berger, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1; Edberg def. Sanchez, 6-1, 7-5.

Final

Agassi vs. Edberg

WOMEN
Semifinals

Seles def. Tauziat, 6-3, 6-1; Wiesner def. Martinez, 6-2, 6-1.

Final

Seles def. Wiesner, 6-1, 6-2.

DENNIS THE MENACE


"I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS, BUT THERE'S PLENTY TO GO AROUND."

PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

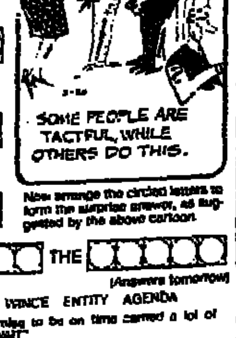
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PULIT

TINAF

CRIMET

GLAITH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: [ ] THE [ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: CUBIC WINCE ENTITY AGENDA
Answer: Her promise to be on time earned a lot of this— "WAIT"

BEETLE BAILEY



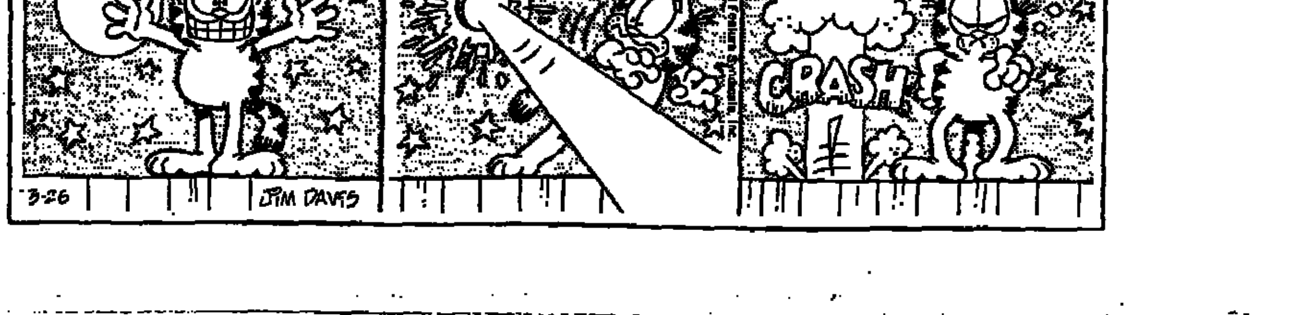
REX MORGAN



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MONDAY SPORTS

Georgia Tech, Arkansas and Duke Triumph, Gaining Final Four

Blue Devils Win at the Buzzer in OT, 79-78

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — If the Connecticut Huskies were a manic cry demanding to be heard this season, Duke was the calming voice of reason. That was never more evident than in the final 2½ seconds of overtime in the regional final here Saturday.

Running an improvised play that was called just before the ball was inbounded, forward Christian Laettner hit a double-clutch jump shot from 14 feet (4.25-meter) at the buzzer to give the Blue Devils a 79-78 victory.

Laettner finished the game with 23 points and center Alaa Abdelnaby scored a game-high 27 with 14 rebounds. Nadav Henefeld and John Gwynn each scored 15 for No. 3 Connecticut.

The triumph secured a fourth trip to the Final Four in the last five seasons for Duke (28-8).

"I've always wanted to coach in a Final Four but I wouldn't trade these kids for 100 Final Fours. I'm so proud of them," said Jim Calhoun, the Connecticut coach. "We went out the way we came in. We fought, scratched and dug but you don't always write your own scripts in life."

On Thursday in the semifinals, Connecticut (31-6) used a last-second shot by Tate George to beat Clemson, 71-70.

On Saturday, it appeared that the lone Husky senior would play the hero's role again. With less than 10 seconds remaining and the 45-second clock nearly expired, George missed a three-point shot. Duke rushed the ball up the floor, with freshman point guard Bobby Hurley passing to teammate Phil Henderson in front of the Blue Devils bench.

George knifed in front of Henderson and appeared to make the steal but the ball went through his hands out of bounds.

EAST REGIONAL

Duke took a timeout, setting up a play that called for Laettner to throw in to Brian Davis, who would then hit Henderson for a jump shot or throw a lob to Abdelnaby underneath the basket. But as Connecticut lined up defensively, Mike Krzyzewski, Duke's coach, said he noticed that no one was guarding Laettner's pass.

As the referee was handing the ball to Laettner, Krzyzewski yelled at Laettner and Davis to run a second play, "special."

Laettner threw to Davis, who gave the ball right back. Laettner then dribbled once and went up to shoot. Connecticut forward Lyman DePriest leaped toward him but Laettner paused, ducked underneath the defender then straightened himself out, hitting the shot as the buzzer sounded.

Krzyzewski said afterward that he was happy the buzzer sounded with Laettner's shot because "if they had gotten the ball back they probably would have done something amazing with it."

During one stretch of 2:42, the teams scored on nine consecutive possessions. The first gave Duke the lead, the next Connecticut. From there, one or the other tied the game seven straight times.

"The game could have been over for both of us a few times," Krzyzewski said.

It appeared the Blue Devils would be the first team to blink. Although it was always within range, Duke only got one basket between the 12:58 and 2:49 marks of the second half. There were also three missed free throws, which helped Connecticut take a 69-64 lead. Henderson hit two free throws with 3:41 left then Davis finally broke Duke's field goal drought by scoring on an offensive rebound to cut the deficit to one.



Ray Stubblebine/Reuters
Christian Laettner getting a piece of the net after Duke's victory.

Hogs Take Squeaker, 88-85

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — For all of the high-flying rebounds and quick-dribbling and wondrous shots that Arkansas and Texas tossed at each other here on Saturday, the finish in the regional title game wound down to the most elementary phase of basketball: free throws.

Hit or miss.

Arkansas missed plenty down the stretch, but the Razorbacks' Ron Huery made two crucial ones with 16 seconds left that lifted No. 4 Arkansas to an 88-85 victory,

MIDWEST REGIONAL

sending it into the Final Four for the first time since 1978.

Texas kept chipping away at the Arkansas lead, which was as much as 16 in the second half. In the final five minutes, Texas made up ground largely because Arkansas kept missing free throws.

Arkansas had missed eight of its last 12 before Lenzie Howell made two straight to give the Razorbacks an 84-78 lead with 1:29 remaining.

Locksley Collie answered with an inside move and basket that made the score 86-80. But even Howell, who scored a game-high 21 points, contributed to Arkansas's shooting woes at the line.

His miss on the first of a one-and-one gave Texas a chance to race up court and find Lance Blanks, who sank a three-point shot. That bucket, with 32 seconds left, cut the Arkansas lead to 86-83.

Next, it was Todd Day's turn.

He was fouled with 31 seconds left and missed the first of a one-and-one. Collie rebounded, but Travis Mays's 26-foot (8-meter) shot bounced high off the rim.

Mays fouled out after the shot, flying in under the basket trying to grab the rebound. Huery's free throws — he scored only six points — made it 88-83 with 10 seconds left, and Texas was finally too far down with too little time.

Arkansas improved to 30-4 and beat Texas for a sixth straight time. Texas (24-9) was led by Joey Wright and Mays, who scored 20 apiece, and Lance Blanks's 17.

Arkansas had pulled away from the Longhorns in the first 10 minutes of the second half with a 28-17 stretch during which it scored nine points on Texas turnovers and eight points on offensive rebounds.

The run was sparked by sophomore guard Lee Mayberry, who scored 11 of his 18 points in a six-minute span. Howell, voted the region's most valuable player, was on the bench with an eye injury when Arkansas pulled away.

"For our basketball team the key is balance," said Nolan Richardson, the Arkansas coach. "When Lenzie went out, Mayberry took over. With our team you've always got to stop more than one player."

Tom Penders, the Texas coach, who lost to Arkansas for the sixth time in two years, agreed.

"You think you've got them covered and the water starts coming out of another faucet," Penders said. "They're the best team we've seen this year. I think they've got a chance to win it all."

For Richardson, who has built a powerhouse at Arkansas over the last five years, the game represented the high point of his coaching career and resulted in his first trip to the Final Four.

He said that Texas was the best team the Razorbacks had played this season and that he hoped the game proved that the Southwest Conference plays quality basketball.

But neither team shot well Saturday. Arkansas made 46 percent of its shots — 32 of 69 — and Texas put in only 41 percent — 25 of 60. The Longhorns also had 22 turnovers to Arkansas's 15, most of them caused by the harassment of Day, Mayberry and guard Arlyn Bowers in the full-court press.

"I think we were playing not to lose at the end," Day said. "We wanted to win so bad. We never doubted we would win the ball game."

"We stayed up last night talking about it," he added. "Any time you eat together, sleep together, go home together during the summer, it makes things easier and makes us tough to beat." *(NYT, WP)*

3 Lead Tech, 93-91, Past Minnesota

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS — Dennis Scott, Kenny Anderson and Brian Oliver scored all but four of Georgia Tech's points Sunday as the Yellow Jackets beat Minnesota, 93-91, in the regional final and earned their first trip to the Final Four of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Scott scored 40 points, Anderson 30 and Oliver 19 to join Duke as the

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

second Atlantic Coast Conference team among the last four. The Yellow Jackets had failed in their two previous appearances in a regional championship.

Georgia Tech (28-6) will meet the winner of Sunday's West Regional final between UNLV and Loyola Marymount.

Sixth-seeded Minnesota (23-9) was the last of a record seven Big Ten in the field of 64, but the Golden Gophers fell short in their first appearance in the round of eight. Minnesota had a chance to win but Kevin Lynch's three-point attempt from the side missed at the buzzer.

Georgia Tech, the region's fourth seed, took the lead for good at 84-83 with 3:50 to play on two free throws by Oliver.

Scott, who scored more than 30 points in a game 17 times this season, added two free throws 15 seconds later.

Lynch made one free throw for Minnesota before Anderson hit a three-pointer with 2:55 left and Georgia Tech led 89-84.

Willie Burton, who led the Golden Gophers with 35 points, hit a three-pointer to get Minnesota within two with 2:19 left.

Oliver was called for an offensive foul to give Minnesota the ball back with 58 seconds to play.

Lynch was fouled with 35 seconds to play and made just one.

Oliver made two free throws with 31 seconds left and Anderson made two more for a 93-88 lead with 20 seconds left.

Burton's three-pointer with eight seconds left gave Minnesota one more chance and Anderson missed the front end of a one-and-one with six seconds to play, but Lynch missed his final shot.

No. 9 Georgia Tech 81, No. 4 Michigan State 80: The top-seeded Spartans outshot, outrebounded, outplayed — everything except outscored — Georgia Tech in the Yellow Jackets' controversial overtime victory in the semifinals Friday night.

Anderson made a disputed jumper at the regulation buzzer and Scott made right his second consecutive dismal shooting game by hitting an off-balance shot in the lane with seven seconds left in overtime.

Michigan State had a better shooting percentage than Georgia Tech did, and more rebounds and assists. It also had a four-point lead with 13 seconds left in regulation.

But Anderson extended the Yellow Jackets' season with two baskets, including a shot that initially looked to be a game-winning three-point goal. Television replays indicated that it was a two-pointer — released after time had expired.

Adding to the controversy, Michigan State contended that more than one second should have elapsed between the :06 on the clock when it inbounded after an Anderson layup and Georgia Tech timeout and the :05 showing when Brian Oliver fouled Michigan State's Steve Smith.

Smith missed the front end of a one-and-one and Anderson dribbled through traffic for his shot.

Roy Kramer, the Southeastern Conference commissioner and a member of the Division I men's basketball committee, said that he had seen the replays.

"It's a judgment," he said. "The game is officiated by human beings, not by electronic machines. There were a hundred other calls made and a tremendous number of good judgments."

No. 20 Minnesota 82, No. 6 Syracuse 75: Undersized, underdog Minnesota executed its defensive game plan to perfection, bouncing Syracuse from the tournament.

Minnesota, the region's sixth seed, shot an incredible 79 percent from the floor in the second half, then picked up its half-court defense and forced eight turnovers.

After shooting just over 43 percent in the first half, Minnesota's patient offense methodically picked apart Syracuse's two-three zone defense by hitting long- and medium-range jump shots.

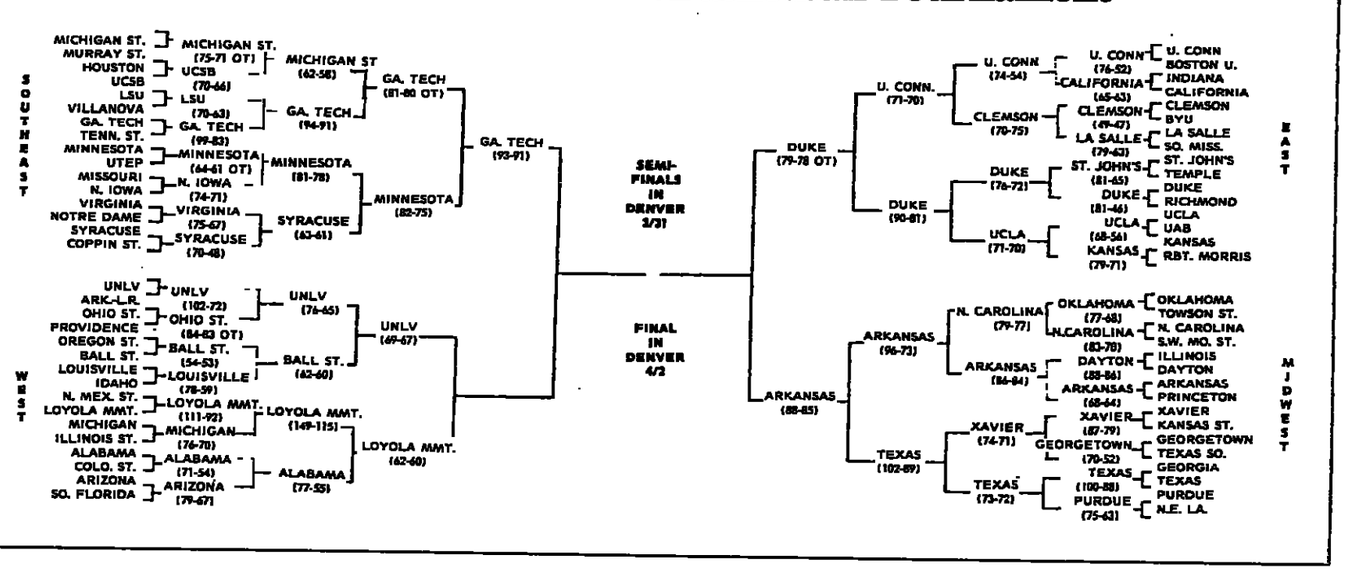
When the Orangemen were forced to switch to man-to-man, the smaller but quicker Golden Gophers made the most of their size advantage in the backcourt, with Lynch and Melvin Newbern leading the way.

Newbern, a 6-foot-4 (1.92-meter) senior guard, shot nine-for-15 and scored a game-high 20 points and had four steals. Lynch, a 6-6 junior guard, scored 16 of his 18 points in the second half. Richard Coffey and Burton each scored 12.

Derrick Coleman, Syracuse's 6-10 all-America forward, was essentially boxed out. Coleman, who grabbed 11 rebounds, was only five-of-13 from the field and finished with 15 points.

Billy Owens led Syracuse (26-7), seeded second in the region, with 18 points before fouling out in the final minute, and Stephen Thompson added 16. *(AP, WP, NYT)*

Scorecard for the NCAA Basketball Tournament



UNLV Outlasts Ball State, 69-67, and Loyola Survives Alabama Slowdown, 62-60

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California — Larry Johnson scored 20 points and grabbed 13 rebounds and Stacey Augmon added 20 points as No. 2 University of Nevada-Las Vegas used a powerful inside game to end Ball State's dream season, 69-67, in a regional semifinal here.

With its victory Friday night, fast-breaking UNLV, the region's top seed, advanced to the final

WEST REGIONAL

eight for the third time in four years. In the regional final on Sunday, the Runnin' Rebels (32-5) were to meet another team that likes to operate at warp speed, Loyola Marymount. Loyola, seeded 11th, survived Alabama's slowdown strategy for a 62-60 victory in the other semifinal.

UNLV's front line accounted for all but 13 of the team's points in helping stake UNLV to 11-point leads in both halves. But pesky Ball State would not go away.

The Cardinals (26-7), taking advantage of UNLV lapses at the free-throw line in the waning moments, got within the final margin on Chandler Thompson's layup with 20 seconds left.

UNLV's Greg Anthony missed the first of a one-and-one with 18 seconds left, and Ball State called a timeout, setting up a final shot.

Guard Mike Spicer penetrated but his lob pass into the middle was short and was intercepted by David Butler as time expired.

Thompson led Ball State with 21 points.

It was the 30th victory in NCAA tournament play for Jerry Tarkanian, the UNLV coach, something only four other coaches have done — Adolph Rupp, John Wooden, Dean Smith and Denny Crum.

A shoving match between players occurred in the tunnel leading to the locker rooms after the game, although no punches were thrown.

The game had been filled with taunting by players from both teams, and the Ball State coach, Dick Hunsaker, yelled at the UNLV bench after the game.

As the shoving match was broken up in the tunnel, Hunsaker told reporters in the locker room, "They're a bunch of thugs, and you can quote me on that." He later softened his comment, saying, "There's no place for that in college athletics."

No. 21 Loyola Marymount 62, No. 23 Alabama 60: Loyola kept its improbable NCAA title dream alive, ousting Alabama on Terrell Lowery's driving layup with 33 seconds left.

The 11th-seeded Lions (26-5) advanced to a regional final for the first time despite scoring under half their season average of 125. But it was enough to give Loyola its third straight victory since the death of center Hank Gathers only 19 days earlier.

Alabama (26-9) had its eight-game winning streak stopped. The Crimson Tide got a final chance after a missed free throw with three seconds left but failed to turn a full-court pass into a basket.

Alabama lost despite becoming



AP
Loyola's Bo Kimble diving for the ball, with Terrell Lowery and Alabama's Keith Askins.

the first team this year to figure out how to stop Loyola's breakneck offense, shutting down the Lions with a slowdown offense and quick inside defense.

The Crimson Tide, seeded seventh in the region, had two chances in the final moments.

Melvin Cheatum, who scored 17 second-half points, missed an inside shot with seven seconds left. Then, after Lowery missed a free throw with three seconds left, Robert Horry caught a full-court pass but narrowly missed a 15-foot (4.5-meter) turnaround at the buzzer.

Bo Kimble, the nation's leading scorer with a 35.7-point average, finished with only 19 as Loyola was held under 91 points for the first time this season.

It was clear from the start that the game would not be a repeat of the Lions' record-breaking 149-115 victory over Michigan, the defending national champion, in the previous round.

The Alabama coach, Wimp Sanderson had vowed not to employ a four-corner offense in an attempt to avoid a shootout with Loyola, but his offense was the next closest thing. Alabama held the ball until the 45-second clock had almost expired on its first two possessions, even passing up some early two-on-ones as the crowd booed.

The pace seemed to disrupt the Lions, whose outside shots were far off the mark. But Alabama was colder, hitting one of nine from the floor in the first 6½ minutes.

Sanderson, a 30-year coaching veteran, said: "I've never had a team play as close to the way we wanted them to play from a technical standpoint. They did everything we wanted. Do you have any idea how difficult that is to play? We had every opportunity to win, and we didn't."

No Replays At Cup, FIFA Says

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

REGENSDORF, Switzerland — Italy's RAI television network, which will serve as the host broadcasting company for soccer's 1990 World Cup finals in Italy this year, has developed what could be the ultimate officiating aid, a sophisticated replay system that simulates any conceivable camera angle and works within seconds.

And that was just about how long it took Saturday for the world governing body of soccer, FIFA, to refuse the offer for use when the tournament starts in June.

"If a camera sees a situation differently or sees a foul the referee did not see, the game has to go on," said Hermann Neuberger, chairman of FIFA's organizing committee. "We cannot heat up the atmosphere against the referee and destroy the match."

The system, called Telebeam, was developed about four years ago by engineers at the network.

The engineers applied computer technology to videotape. Far superior to the simpler system used by the National Football League, which is limited by the number of cameras in place, Telebeam applies schematic representation to a play and turns it to any angle to check the correctness of the call.

In a meeting of FIFA officials and representatives of the 24 countries participating in the World Cup, RAI personnel demonstrated its effectiveness by showing that a goal disallowed by a referee in a 1986 World Cup match between Spain and Brazil should have counted.

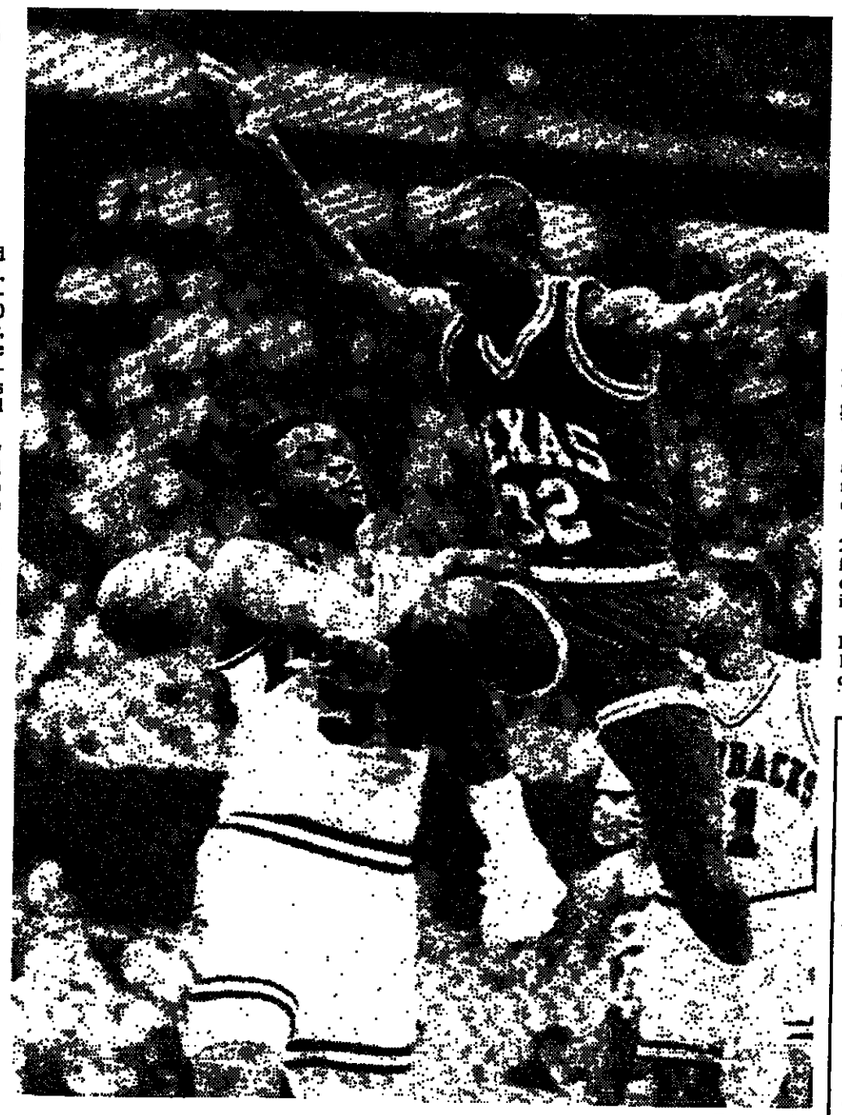
They also showed an offside call that initially looked suspect but was correct by about 40 centimeters (16 inches).

Since RAI does not televise games live in Italy, where professional games are on Sunday afternoons, it has used Telebeam only during the weekly Sunday evening roundup shows.

The network is planning to use it during live telecasts of the World Cup games, but its offer to have the system available to verify calls on the field did not get far.

Sounding much like NFL owners who discussed replay systems for years before implementing one in 1986, FIFA officials declined the offer on grounds that it could disrupt play in a variety of ways.

Their main objections were based on the time it could take reviewers to check the call, the deleterious effect the delay could have on players as they waited, and, perhaps most important of all, the potentially explosive effect a reversal could have on fans.



The Associated Press
Lance Blanks of Texas was stripped of the ball as he tried to power past Mario Credit of Arkansas.

Agassi Beats Error-Prone Edberg in 4 Sets

The Associated Press

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — Andre Agassi took advantage of Stefan Edberg's repeated errors for a four-set victory Sunday in the final of the International Players Championships here.

Agassi, 19, won, 6-1, 6-4, 0-6, 6-2, to avenge a four-set loss to Edberg in Champions Cup final in Indian Wells, California, on March 12.

The title was the 10th of Agassi's career and his second this year. He also won an indoor tournament in San Francisco in February.

Edberg, who had a 10-match winning streak snapped, made 72 unforced errors and was uncharacteristically unsure with his volleys. The Swede approached the net 91 times but lost 43 of those points.

The final game of the second set was typical of the match. Edberg blew an easy volley, netted a forehand, netted a backhand and netted another forehand to lose the game at love.

Edberg seemed more confident with his volleys in the third set, which he won in 27 minutes. But in the final set, he double-faulted to lose the third and fifth games and fall behind 4-1.

The third-seeded Edberg beat No. 15 Emilio Sánchez, 6-1, 7-5, on Friday. Agassi, seeded fifth, rallied past No. 7 Jay Berger, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.

In the women's final Saturday, Monica Seles won her second tournament title by beating No. 15 Judith Wiesner of Austria 6-1, 6-2.

The 16-year-old Yugoslav also won the Virginia Slims of Houston in April.

Because of upsets, the highest-seeded player Seles had to face was No. 9 Nathalie Tauziat. Seles was seeded third and ranked fifth.

Seles won two quick service breaks against Wiesner for a 3-0 lead and won the set in 28 minutes.

Wiesner, competing in the final of a major tournament for the first time, was serving with a 2-2, 30-0 lead in the second set. But she lost four consecutive points, the final two on unforced errors, and never got back into the match.

The 24-year-old Austrian, ranked 28th, had only one break point in the 62-minute match.

New Mexico Tops Hawaii, 80-58, To Reach Semis

The Associated Press

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — The University of New Mexico clinched a spot in the National Invitation Tournament semifinals with a methodical 80-58 victory over Hawaii on Friday.

Not until New Mexico had built a 74-55 advantage with 1:45 left did

NIT BASKETBALL

the hometown crowd of 15,534 begin chanting "New York, New York."

New Mexico, which is playing in a record seventh straight NIT, had reached the quarterfinal round each of the last two years.

Behind the inside play of 7-foot-2 Luc Longley and 6-foot-4 power forward Kurt Miller, the Lobos dominated the game after the opening four minutes. Each scored 19.

New Mexico (20-12) will face St. Louis (20-11), with Vanderbilt (19-14) meeting Penn State (24-8) in the other semifinal Monday.

Final 4 Set In Women's Basketball

The Associated Press

Undefeated Louisiana Tech, the top-ranked U.S. team, rolled into the Final Four of women's college basketball Saturday along with the other semifinalists.

With scoring star Venus Lacy held to 16 points, Barbara Bolden, Shantel Hardison and Sheila Ethridge filled in to lead Louisiana Tech past Texas, 71-57, in the Midwest Regional for its 32nd straight victory.

Also winning semifinal games Saturday were Virginia, Auburn and Stanford. Virginia won the East Regional with a 79-75 overtime victory over Tennessee, Auburn won the Mideast by beating Washington, 76-50, and Stanford won the West with a 114-87 pounding of Arkansas.

Louisiana Tech trailed 38-36 with 11:32 left in the game and led only 42-40 with just under nine minutes to go, but wore down No. 8 Texas on the Lady Longhorns' home court in Austin.

It was the fifth time in eight years that Tech has eliminated Texas, 27-5, from the playoffs.

The semifinal games will be played Friday in Knoxville, Tennessee, with the final on Sunday.

MONDAY SPORTS



"Spring Training," top, a painting by Gerald Garston; "Pastime," bottom left, by Garston, and "Veteran Bush League Catcher," by James Chapin, are part of the exhibit "Diamonds Are Forever: Artists and Writers on Baseball" being held at the New York Public Library through April 21.

New York Public Library

Japan Closely Guards the Art of *Besu-boru*

By David Sanger
The New York Times

TOKYO — The hottest movie in Tokyo this spring seems as distant from the Ginza as the Iowa cornfields where it was filmed. "Field of Dreams," the fantasy-on-a-diamond in which faith and a willingness to risk all bring back the heroes of a golden age of baseball, has captivated the Japanese, who can scarcely imagine living in a place as unpopulated as Iowa and likely never heard of Shoeless Joe Jackson.

But that should be no surprise. The lore of American baseball has always been a source of fascination in Japan, but one that the Japanese are happy to preserve as something of a distant fantasy. This is as much of a *besu-boru*-fanatic society as any that you can find outside the United States. But 117 years after the Shimbashi Athletics first took to the field — in traditional wooden clogs — Japanese baseball remains at once haunted by comparisons with the game in America and as determined as ever to keep its version distinctly Japanese.

These days it seems everyone is chronicling Japan's struggle to reconcile its envy of American baseball with what the sport has become here. Robert Whiting's recent book, "You Gotta Have Wa," may be the definitive history of how Japan turned baseball into a martial art, a game that strives for perfection more than drama, for team spirit and unity over spectacular individual performance.

Nonetheless, just as there are always people looking for evidence that Japan is becoming more like the rest of the world, there are those who want to believe that Japanese baseball is becoming more American. This year the temptations are great.

As the Japanese season begins — Opening Day is April 7 — the country is immersed in allegations that the star pitcher of the perpetual champion Yomiuri Giants may have associated with gamblers, raising the specter of a Japanese equivalent of the Pete Rose scandal. For the first time, Japan's Central League will allow games to go on until someone wins — or until the last train home is about to depart — in an effort to eliminate what may be the most frustrating statistic in all of Japanese baseball: Number of games ending in tie.

Then there is the news, unsettling to some and welcome to others, that a major Japanese spirits company has made its first investment in American baseball, buying the Birmingham Barons, a Double-A farm team that has swept the Southern League three times in seven years.

But anyone rushing to the conclusion that the world is becoming a global baseball diamond should turn on a television set anyplace in Japan, any afternoon this week. For this is the start of the spring championships for high school baseball, which engenders more passion, more hometown rivalries, more rhetoric about "purity" and more pressure to perform than anything Japan's professional leagues can muster.

It is in high school baseball that one can find evidence of how different Japanese baseball is from the pick-up games of "Field of Dreams." If American players got their start by idly throwing a ball against the side of a barn, high school stars in Japan are created by 365 days of practice.

"The point is how to train, how to master a kind of spirit," says Masaru Ikei, a professor at Keio University who frequently studies baseball in Japan and the United States. "The coaches are just interested in winning, not teaching the game. They have no worries about using the same pitcher four days in a row, and that even makes a losing pitcher a hero because he worked so hard."

What makes the values of high school baseball so fascinating is how deeply they affect professional ball. By the time a player makes it to the big leagues, the conflict between pitcher and batter gives way to an endurance contest between teams. The most important thing is not to make a foolish mistake; that is why infielders are put through the tortuous "1,000 grounders" exercise, then expected to go out on the field for a full game.

The players, in short, resemble nothing more than more ordinary, blue-suited employees of the companies that own their teams, bound by a strict set of rules, willing to practice until they drop and work for wages that American players would laugh at — and do. The average big-leaguer in Japan made the equivalent of $138,000 last year, far below his American counterpart's $490,000.



Reuters

Japan's 1990 preseason started with sumo champion Chiyonofuji pitching the first ball.

But it is the American players who, in many ways, add the wild card to Japanese baseball. They are hired, at salaries their Japanese teammates resent, simply to add some excitement to games that can often be remarkable for their low scores and lack of drama. Not too much excitement, of course: Each team is limited to two foreign players, and efforts to raise the limit, most recently this winter, have regularly collapsed.

It is a classic form of protectionism, but like all trade barriers here, it seems bound to fall of its own weight in the seasons to come. Last year, for the first time, two Americans won the Most Valuable Player awards, Warren Cromartie of the Yomiuri Giants and Ralph Bryant of the Kintetsu Buffaloes. It was the first time that foreigners had swept the title in both the Central and Pacific leagues in a single year. People noticed.

It is exactly this same instinct — a desire to pump more of America into baseball here without actually drowning the Japanese character of the game — that lies behind Suntory Ltd.'s purchase of the Birmingham Barons.

Americans may fear that baseball teams are about to go the way of Rockefeller Center and Columbia Pictures, and they may be right. But Suntory says it bought the Barons less out of a desire to become a big presence in American baseball than to become one in Japan.

"Our final goal is to create a new kind of entertainment here at home, much as Disneyland did," said Mashide Kanzaki, a spokesman for the company. "Japanese baseball companies have sent observers to America before to learn, but they couldn't get anything. We decided that to understand American baseball, we had to do everything, from grounds keeping to finance."

If that strikes non-Japanese as a mercenary approach to the national pastime — applying the same principles to learning about baseball teams that Toyota applied to learning about cars — it is a reminder that Japan makes no apologies about treating baseball as a business first, a sport second.

American owners may pay homage to "the boys of summer" or the "good of the game." In Japan, teams are tools of their companies, which will be molded to fit corporate goals. Most lose money. But there are other benefits. No one ever heard of Orix Corp., a leasing company, until it bought a team and named it the Orix Braves. Now the leasing business is booming and Japan's best students are rushing to work there. The Nippon Ham Fighters were owned, and named after, a railroad company, a movie studio and a home construction firm before they were renamed again to tout the glories of meat packing.

But if baseball is supposed to be a business for the owners, it is not expected to be a business for the players. The Seibu Lions, known for strictness, prohibit players from side businesses and product endorsements. And the graduates of high school baseball are, given their roots, expected in particular to think of nothing but the game.

That explains the controversy over Masumi Kuwata, the 21-year-old star pitcher of the Giants, and a graduate of Japan's most famous high school team. A recent book titled "Good-bye Masumi Kuwata Good-bye Professional Baseball" charged that Kuwata associated with a suspected gambler, and told the gambler when he would be pitching — something teams here keep secret until the last minute. The book never charged that Kuwata helped anyone place bets or profited himself, except for receiving some large fees to help his friend in some vague business deals. The Giants conducted an internal investigation, declared Kuwata innocent and said they would sue the author for libel.

As in the Pete Rose case, there are many unanswered questions, and the controversy rips through Japan's sports pages. It is enough to make people nostalgic for the cornfield beginnings of baseball that never were. But in the end, most people think Japan will settle the Kuwata controversy in a quiet, Japanese way, just like it plays the game.

The writer, a baseball enthusiast, covers business affairs from The New York Times bureau in Tokyo.

Fueled by Fans and Free Agency, the Timeless American Game Is Awash in Money

By Richard Justice
The Washington Post

SARASOTA, Florida — To the ople who love it, baseball has alrys been the ultimate spectator ort, one of beauty, grace and timesssness. Its pace, something pecuir and unique, is part of that beau- To those who appreciate it, the st moments are evenly divided.

They savor the center fielder gog over the wall to bring a home n back in, but they also cherish at rush of action between pitches, ien the manager signals to the tcher, the third baseman is oved 16 inches toward the line, e pitcher throws a curve when his art tells him a fastball on the nds would be preferable.

It intrigues you and then it grabs u and it holds on.

New Englanders may not reember the birth of all their chilen, but millions of them will alays remember clutching the arms their recliners when a ground ll skidded wickedly through Bill ackner's legs to run around the 986 World Series.

If you follow the St. Louis Cardils, you know precisely where you ere the night umpire Don Denger blew a call that helped the oss-state Kansas City Royals win e 1985 World Series.

Baseball was what you grew up ith, what you marked stages of our life by. From Ruth to Mantle Mays to, now, Will Clark and ave Stewart, the faces changed, at the game didn't.

Yet, what's so odd about all of us is that for a period of time in e 1960s and early 1970s, a lot of eople thought the game in North merica was on its death bed. Attndance was declining, franchises ere losing money and players were getting antsy for their freedom. The Baltimore Orioles couldn't sell out World Series games.

The National Football League, the new American game, was hot, and more and more people were being thrilled by the incredible athleticism of pro basketball. For a few years, it looked as if baseball might be relegated to second-citizen status.

That was then. this is 1990 and baseball is awash in popularity and wealth. Franchises that sold for $12 million a decade ago are going for $100 million today. The latest national television contract increased each team's share from $7 million per year to $13 million per year. Salaries, which hovered around $150,000 a year a decade ago are close to $600,000 this year.

All-time attendance records have been smashed six years in a row and this season the Toronto Blue Jays, playing in their glitzy, retractable-roofed SkyDome, are expected to become the first team in history to draw four million fans. Seats are in such demand that the Blue Jays held a public lottery for the 37,000 season tickets.

Major League Baseball is so robust that its executives have begun to sketch a plan for the next century. Part of that plan is to sell the game in international markets, to see that as the gates of East Germany and Poland open, the teenagers will be able to buy their Baltimore Orioles T-shirts and watch their New York Mets on television.

The National League has announced plans to expand into two U.S. markets sometime this decade, but the Major League Players Association believes at least four additional teams ought to be added.

"We see a country absolutely starved for baseball," said union leader Donald Fehr. "Our surveys have shown at least a dozen areas that could support Major League Baseball."

Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida, and Denver have huge leads in the expansion sweepstakes, but Washington; Miami; Buffalo, New York; Vancouver; Charlotte, North Carolina; Phoenix, Arizona; and Sacramento, California, all believe they, too, can support teams.

Everywhere, there's wealth. The Baltimore Orioles and Chicago White Sox are building new ballparks, the Milwaukee Brewers and Texas Rangers have new parks on the drawing boards and the Giants are looking to leave Candlestick Park for a warmer location in the Bay Area.

Owners have rushed to cash in, and as this season began, the San Diego Padres, Houston Astros, Atlanta Braves and Montreal Expos were for sale. There didn't appear to be any shortage of buyers for any of them because, while salaries have skyrocketed so have industry-wide revenues, from about $600 million in 1985 to $1.1 billion in 1990.

What brought on the transformation?

The best guess appears to be tucked inside the fundamental changes the game underwent in the mid-'70s. From being run by a lot of old cigar-chomping men, baseball became a game of millionaires and free-agent bidding.

"Everyone worried about what the changes would be," said Jack Sands, a prominent Boston-based sports agent. "All the old guys in baseball thought the game would be destroyed. Just the opposite happened."

This new era officially began in 1975, a couple of years after Curt Flood phoned his attorney. It led to pitchers Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally going to court to prove that the game's Reserve System was illegal.

Major League Baseball had been ruled by the Reserve System for a century. All it did was declare that a player had no freedoms. He was with one team until that team traded him. He took whatever salary was given him, and while he may not have liked it or occasionally have held out, he always took whatever offer was on the table.

When a player finished playing, the game forgot about him.

That changed in 1975 when players began to win a host of freedoms, including the rights to sell their services to the highest bidder. Over the next few years, there would be many changes. Players would win their freedoms, rich pension plans and larger salaries. Huge salaries, in fact. The average salary in 1975 was $44,676. This year, it is more than half a million dollars.

Having lost control of the game, the owners have tried several times to get it back. That's one of the reasons labor relations between the owners and players have not been good and a reason the game suffered work stoppages five times the last 14 years. The last was this spring when the owners shut down spring training camps for 32 days until a new basic agreement was signed.

When free agency began in 1975, dozens of baseball executives, including the commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, said the game could not survive. Big-market teams like the Yankees and Dodgers would buy all the good players and baseball would exist only in California and New York.

What happened instead was that everyone got rich. In the 14 years since free agency, 13 different teams have won the World Series.

The only teams to win twice were the Yankees and Dodgers, and they were anything but dominating most of the other years.

Only the Mariners, Rangers and Indians have failed to get into the playoffs in the era of free agency. The last five World Series has produced five stunning and heart-warming upsets — the '85 Royals, '87 Twins and '88 Dodgers.

Free agency has created millionaires — this season 10 players have contracts that average $3 million per season — but it has also created heroes and excitement and reasons to buy tickets.

Still, it's pretty much the same game, from Rogers Hornsby to Willie Mays to Frank Robinson to Andre Dawson.

"This game is something precious to millions of people," said Commissioner Fay Vincent, who has won high marks from almost everyone in his eight months on the job. "It's something they hold dear, and my primary job is to protect it. I'm not sure why baseball is so endearing, but we don't want to tamper with it. Baseball will be the same for my kids as it was for my father."

The writer covers baseball for The Washington Post.

GAME: *Olympic Status for 1992 Opens Worldwide Interest in Baseball*

(Continued from Page 1)

ntercontinental Cup amateur hampionships for the past four ears.

The Japanese have been playing e game professionally for more an 50 years, and the game is that ation's most popular — as it is in outh Korea.

In Korea, baseball was introced by an American missionary 1905, but it was honed by the panese during their 35 year colo- al rule. So the Korean game reembles the one-run-at-a-time approach of Japan, rather than the g-bang of America.

In the nine years since the inauuration of South Korea's professional league, baseball has become popular vehicle for venting the ation's always simmering regional valries. Teams are comprised priarily of local men, and the cheerg for the home side stands in qual measure to the taunting of e foes.

Taiwan, which almost always ems to win the Little League orld Series, has just begun its rst professional league — an outowth of the company league here the best of the Little Leaers went on to play.

Europe, too, has had baseball for ecades, especially in the Nether- nds and in Italy. The Dutch arned the game from a teacher ho had visited the United States 1912 and thought baseball might rovide a good, summertime re- ite between soccer seasons.

The Italians learned from the mericans who came ashore at Anzio in 1944, and in the months after the invasion, the GIs began playing pick-up games with local grave diggers.

The Dutch and Italians have dominated the European baseball championships for years, although the quality of their play, says Bill Arce, who has coached both national teams, is at best comparable to an American Double-A farm team. Still, several former major leaguers have played in Italy. And the Netherlands has produced one pitcher, Wim Remmerswaal, who rose as far as the Boston Red Sox's Triple-A farm team.

The Eastern Europeans, Arce says, lag far behind. Their difficulties in learning the game, he says, are compounded by the demise of government-supported sports programs. Arce says that he anticipates players finding it prohibitively expensive to travel and stay abroad for international tournaments.

Yet for the administrators of America's professional game, the rush to learn baseball may well provide the opportunity to cash in on a suddenly vast universe of potential viewers, sponsors and purchasers of T-shirts and pennants.

For years, says Brian Byrnes, vice president of Major League Baseball (the official name of America's professional league), the U.S. television network owning baseball's broadcast rights was free to sell its programs around the world.

But in 1988, he says, then-commissioner Peter Ueberroth decided that Major League Baseball should retain the global rights to its games. Although baseball will now be broadcast in the United States by CBS and ESPN, Major League Baseball has retained the worldwide broadcast and merchandising rights.

Last November, Major League Baseball, the British merchandising firm of Pascoe Nally Inc., and NBC's International Division, joined to form Major League Baseball International Partners. The company will control the rights to baseball broadcasting around the world.

Among the nations that will watch games this season — though not on a daily basis — will be Britain, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Colombia. The company will also retain the global rights to such widely viewed games as the National and American League playoffs and the World Series.

It has been through television — either live or taped — that the non-baseball-playing world has seen the game on the highest level, and in a sometimes daunting way, seen how far they have to go in mastering a game that seems so simple. Jack Stallings, the baseball coach at Georgia Southern College in Statesboro, Georgia, recalls the reaction of Soviet baseball players to films of the New York Mets playing a game the Russians were just beginning to learn.

"They were sitting there and shaking their heads," Stallings said, recalling the Soviets' reaction to the ease with which the Americans played.

Stallings coached in the Soviet Union in 1988. He was presented with a group of athletes who were to be drilled in preparation for the 1992 Games. "They believed they could take 25- or 30-year-old athletes and in a few weeks play against the Yankees in the World Series," he said. "Their understanding of the game is just in the beginning stages. At times, you have to remind yourself not to go too quickly."

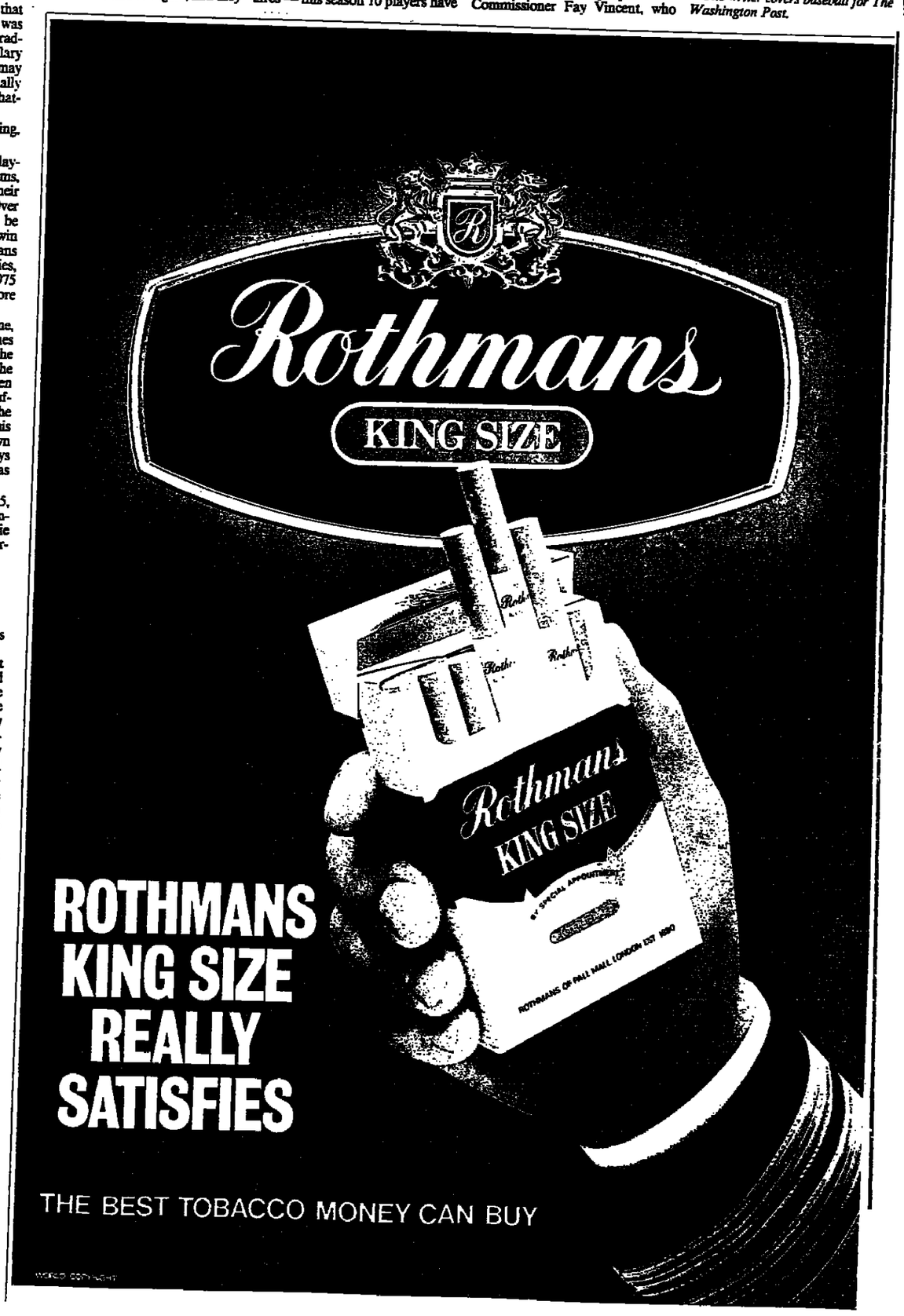
Unlike Chinese athletes he has coached, who are far more willing to endure the endless drilling necessary to catch, pivot and throw correctly, Stallings says, the Soviet athletes quickly lost patience with the demands of repetition.

"I'd show them something and they'd repeat it four or five times and they'd say, 'O.K., we got it. What's next?' " he said. "At their level they swing the bat better than they throw the ball."

But weaker still, he says, is their feeling for the game — their ability to take what they are learning in practice and apply to a contest. That, he says, comes only with playing the game for years — a skill akin to learning to hit a big-league curveball.

"They don't respond very well to breaking pitches," Stallings said with a laugh. "That's a little further down the line."

The writer, a New Yorker who has lived in Japan, writes frequently on sports topics.



Getting the Most Out of Cellulose Acetate

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It is now a trend for museums to produce costly catalogues for temporary exhibitions that are more interesting than the exhibitions themselves. Presumably the next step will be to print the catalogue and skip the show entirely.

The trend began, usefully enough, with the blockbuster exhibitions where visitors could not

MARY BLUME

get through the crowds and actually see the displays, but it reaches a silly low point with the Victoria & Albert's "The Plastic Age: From Modernity to Post-Modernity" (until April 29), where a perfunctory show is a footnote to a lively catalogue, edited by Penny Sparke, which ranges from historical analysis to the truly plastic pensées of the French philosopher Jean Baudrillard ("the manufacture of synthetics signifies for materials a stepping back from their natural symbolism towards a polymorphism, towards a superior level of abstraction which enables a game of universal association of materials to take place").

Plastic, the material and the paradigm of our century, component of much of what we consume and of how we pay for it, is actually a solid Victorian invention which appeared in the form of vulcanite in 1844. Known also as hard rubber, vulcanite was a semi-synthetic used for tires, imitation jet jewelry and, despite the fact that it was usually black, to make false teeth.

Such materials as Parkesine, a form of celluloid invented by Alexander Parkes, and Ivoride followed in Britain, but it was John Wesley Hyatt in the United States who formed the Celluloid Company and in 1872 patented the predecessor of the modern injection molding machine.

A major hope for celluloid, to replace ivory billiard balls, literally exploded because the balls tended to combust upon impact, but it was successfully used to imitate expensive decorative items in tortoise shell, ivory and amber. It was used less successfully in dentures because of its tendency to melt and its camphor taste.

Unlike later plastics, celluloid was not considered a cheap material but a middle-priced replacement for costly natural products: the ideal substance for the upwardly mobile late 19th century. Its most important nonimitative function was in making camera film.

A giant leap forward came in Yonkers, New York, in 1907 when Leo Baekeland hoping to invent synthetic shellac, came up instead with a hardy phenol-formaldehyde resin, oxybenzylmethyleneglycolanhydride, which was handily christened Bakelite.



Cellulose hat, circa, 1938: a luxurious object, not of this earth.

Although usually associated these days with old fashioned black telephones, Bakelite was used for everything from electrical insulation to Fred Astaire's favorite dance floor. France's best contemporary jewelry designer, Jean Schlumberger, made buttons from it for Schiaparelli, and in 1987 four Chanel bracelets in Bakelite belonging to Diana Vreeland were auctioned in New York for $1,800 each. Collectors these days are warned against Bakelite imitations, known as fakelite.

By the 1920s and 1930s plastic was a symbol of a brave new world, the expression of beauty in the new machine age. "Base materials are transmuted into articles of beauty by industrial chemistry," wrote a designer in 1930. New materials such as transparent Plexiglass and nylon appeared, along with a new profession which used them to make consumer goods more alluring: the industrial designer.

"The New Deal in industrial design is establishing the triumph of beauty through simplicity," Raymond Loewy stated in a 1934 Bakelite ad. If manufacturers hoped industrial designers would solve what was genteelly referred to as under-consumption in the Depression, plastics, cheap and new, were the ideal material.

Henry Ford's dream of making plastic automobiles was not realized but the industry received a further boost in World War II and suffered immediately after when the public wanted "genuine" materials. In a world fed up with ersatz, plastic was seen as a substitute for the real thing and a shoddy one at that. The word had come to mean something cheap and fake.

In the 1960s plastic found new life as a thing of beauty in itself, sparked by the counterculture's taste for the tacky and the genius of Italian designers in giving the tacky wit and charm.

Here, briefly, the V&A exhibit comes to life with a display of the chairs and domestic objects that enhanced everyone's existence to the point where in 1967 Cecil Beaton was praising plastics: "Even the tray you put your drink on — it becomes a pleasure just to be with four or five people because it all looks so delectable. It takes the place of going to galas and balls."

In a Pop world there was nothing popper than plastic. It had adaptability, surprise, a throwaway feeling expressed in its low cost and its ability to appear flexible, friendly and bright. True, PVC dresses crackled and beanbag chairs tended to lose their innards, but everyone knew there would be even larkier dresses and chairs next season. Plastic, Roland Barthes wrote in "Mythologies," is ubiquity made visible:

"A luxurious object is still of this earth, it still recalls, albeit in a precious mode, its mineral or animal origin. . . . Plastic is wholly swallowed up in the fact of being used: ultimately, objects will be invented for the sole pleasure of using them."

By the 1970s larkiness had become the tongue-in-cheek irony of the Memphis group with its plastic laminate furniture, and with the emphasis on ecology and pine kitchens and wholemeal bread, plastic literally lost its sheen. Matte black was the approved look, design was invested with morality as it became "pure" and "good."

In the 1980s, when neither purity nor goodness was much in vogue, plastic became a postmodern toy (a transparent envelope revealing the workings of a radio or clock) or the medium for sensitive membrane keyboards, liquid crystal displays, "smart" credit cards and the other appurtances of the new technology.

By the end of the exhibition, the wheel has come full circle with Neil Poulton's "aging" fountain pen, made by a process that allows plastic objects to wear agreeably with time; in other words to imitate natural materials as vulcanite and celluloid did more than a century ago.

The show's catalogue argues that there is no point in responding negatively to plastics: they are the late 20th century. Indeed they are. They make everything possible, including the V&A's exhibition, which was financed by the European Vinyl's Corporation, Europe's leading manufacturer of PVC.

LANGUAGE

Tickety Boo and 'ih-VAHN-uh' Too

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Enclosed is an article from The Houston Post of Feb. 12," writes Andrew Hero, the kind of specific citator that lexicographers like, "which uses the expression *tickety-boo*." The Associated Press story dealt with a difficulty aboard the Jupiter-bound Galileo spacecraft: a camera on board was taking too many pictures and wasting film.

Engineers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, were able to gain control of the camera, which was acting like a solar-system tourist, and a spokesman was quoted: "There's no repeat of the incident no problems. Everything has gone *tickety-boo*."

"I thought I had found a new expression," my Texas citator added, "but my wife informs me that the actress Maggie Smith used this word in the 1982 movie 'Evil Under the Sun,' based on a Hercule Poirot mystery novel by Agatha Christie. Can you shed any light on this strange expression?"

Its first use in my world was by the columnist George Will in 1977, projecting ahead: "The morning after the 1978 elections Republicans were feeling *tickety-boo*." A few years later, an AP correspondent, Hugh A. Mulligan, recalling the early days of space flight, wrote of "the supercool British correspondent whose mastery of the Queen's English enabled him instantly to translate 'Shorty' Powers' historic *'A-O.K.'* to *'Tickety-boo.'*" (Mulligan noted that the reporters covering the pioneer right-stuffers called themselves *fruit flies*.)

Apparently the word found its way into song in the early 1960s. James Isaacs, a music historian, recently recalled his appearance on a 1963 "Ted Mack Amateur Hour," when "I lost out to the Decatur Women's Kitchen Band — 50 housewives playing 'Everything is Tickety-Boo' on pots, pans and kazoos."

I called the source of the recent usage at the Jet Propulsion Lab. *"Tickety-boo* just sort of slipped out when I was being interviewed," says Bob MacMillin, the spokesman. "I picked it up from an old colleague of yours at The New York Times. Richard Witkin used it in a story in the 1960s, back before John Noble Wilford was covering space, when Witkin was writing about the Mariner mission. We were tired of hearing 'A-O.K.' from Houston, so we decided to try something new, and *tickety-boo* seemed to fit."

Was it, then, a NASA coinage of about three decades ago? No; further digging turns up this 1947 comment in the journal American Notes and Queries: "Lord Mountbatten, now governor general of India, is credited in The New York Times Magazine with 'giving currency' to the phrase *tickety-boo* (or *tiggerty-boo*). This Royal Navy term for 'O.K.' is derived from the Hindustani." Hmm. The supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, where the earliest citation is a 1939 use by the author Noel Streatfeild, labels the etymology "obscure," but speculates, "Perhaps from Hindi *thik hai*, 'all right.'"

I wonder. This outmoded British colloquialism, meaning "in order, in good shape," equivalent to the American *hunky-dory* or, as NASA engineers would now say, *all systems go*, seems to me (and to Webster's New World etymologists) to come from the expression "That's the ticket!"

That British expression may have been based on the American Colonial use of the word to mean "names of candidates on a list to be voted on." In 1766, Benjamin Franklin's daughter, Sarah Bache, wrote, "The old ticket forever!"

Thus, we are presented with a choice: either a Hindi root, picked up by the Royal Navy and transferred to Americans during or soon after World War II, or the Colonial Americanism *ticket*. (The American sense of "political list" was sent over to England to be used in "That's the ticket!" and the subsequent, non-political *tickety-boo*, which migrated to the United States for popularization by the two NASA spokesmen, "Shorty" Powers and, later, Bob MacMillin, as a synonym for "A-O.K.")

And that, Mr. Hero, is the closest I can get to the answer to your query; it's been a worthwhile *flyby*. At NASA today, incidentally, *liftoff* is still preferred to the sci-fi *blastoff*, and a "massive screwup" is referred to primly as a *major anomaly*.

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Right behind my bulging file on *tickety-boo* is a slim folder labeled *tick-tock*. This is journalistic jargon, inside baseball stuff, of little interest to the general reader until it is broken out into common discourse by a nonjournalist.

"I think it was a good trip," said President Bush, defending his tour of defense installations at a time of disarmament talk, "and I've read some *tick-tock* inside here, but it doesn't bother me a bit."

Tick-tock, an onomatopoeic noun evoking the sound of a clock without a quartz movement, is newsmagazinese for "chronology of events leading up to a major news development." One example is the listing of meetings and phone calls on the president's calendar, interspersed with the time of developments outside; the headline is often "Anatomy of a Crisis," "Toward the Fateful Decision," or some such doom-laden copy stripped along the corner of the cover.

This president is misusing the term; what he should be complaining about is (or *are* — the number of a verb that links a *what*-clause and a plural predicate nominative is a matter of fierce dispute among grammarians) *think pieces, dope stories, thumbsuckers* — analyses, often critical, but not detailed or based on a minute-to-minute schedule. (When one pundit asks another what he is working on, and is answered with a thumbs-up signal, that is not a sign of elation or encouragement; it is a coded admission that the current piece is to be based on rumination, introspection and the wisdom of a lifetime rather than fatiguing "shoe-leather" reporting.)

If the president is unhappy about the lead article of a newsmagazine, one that sets the tone for the national or international coverage of the week, he should mutter insidedly about the violin.

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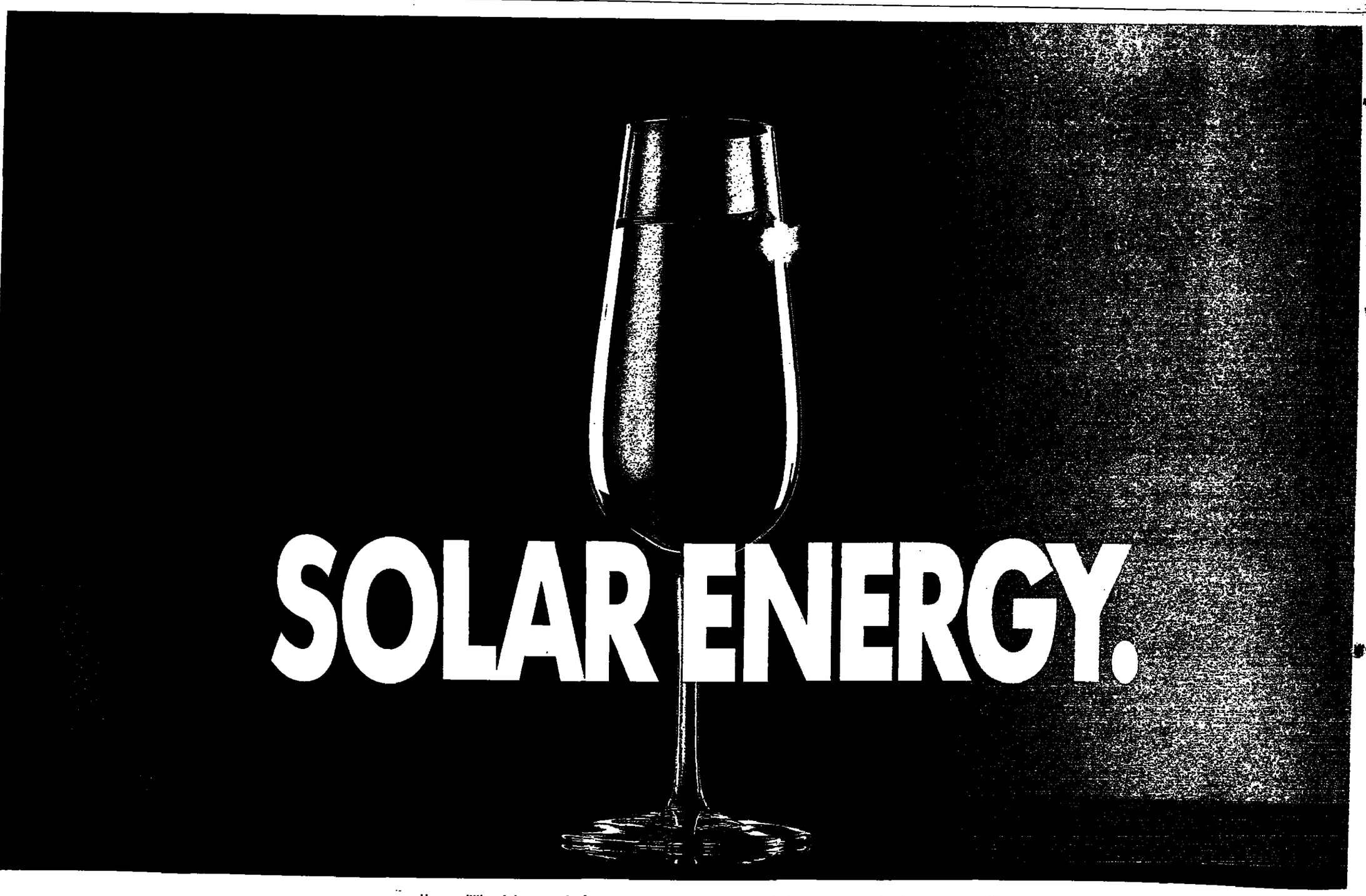
This department tries to stay on top of the proper pronunciation of words in the news. In the gossip arena, the word most often mangled is *nuptial*. "After the tumult surrounding the playing of the celebrated trump," writes Stephen Gutkin of Jersey City, "I've yet to descry your voice on the subject of *premuptial* — namely, 'Whence the pronunciation *prc-mupchewal*?'"

There may be bite but no chew in *premuptial agreement*. The word *nuptial* is from the past participle of the Latin verb *nubere*, "to marry," which is also the root of *nubile*, "marriageable," or at least "apparently fully developed sexually," which is not the same thing. Use the plural to refer to a wedding ceremony, as in "I cannot make it to the *nuptuals*, but I hope to be at the festive signing of the first post-nuptial agreement."

Pronounce *nuptial* NUP-shul, just as you pronounce the warlike *martial* MAR-shul. They are not NUP-chill or MAR-chill, and they are certainly not pronounced as if spelled "nuptual" or "martusl." (On the other hand, you can pronounce *victuals* VIT-els, because this synonym for food is used only in dialect form.)

Ivana may be pronounced to rhyme with the old Ipana toothpaste, if you pronounce *Ivan* the American way, EYE-vun; however, if you accept the Russian pronunciation, the masculine is ih-VAHN and the feminine, ih-VAHN-uh.

New York Times Service



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